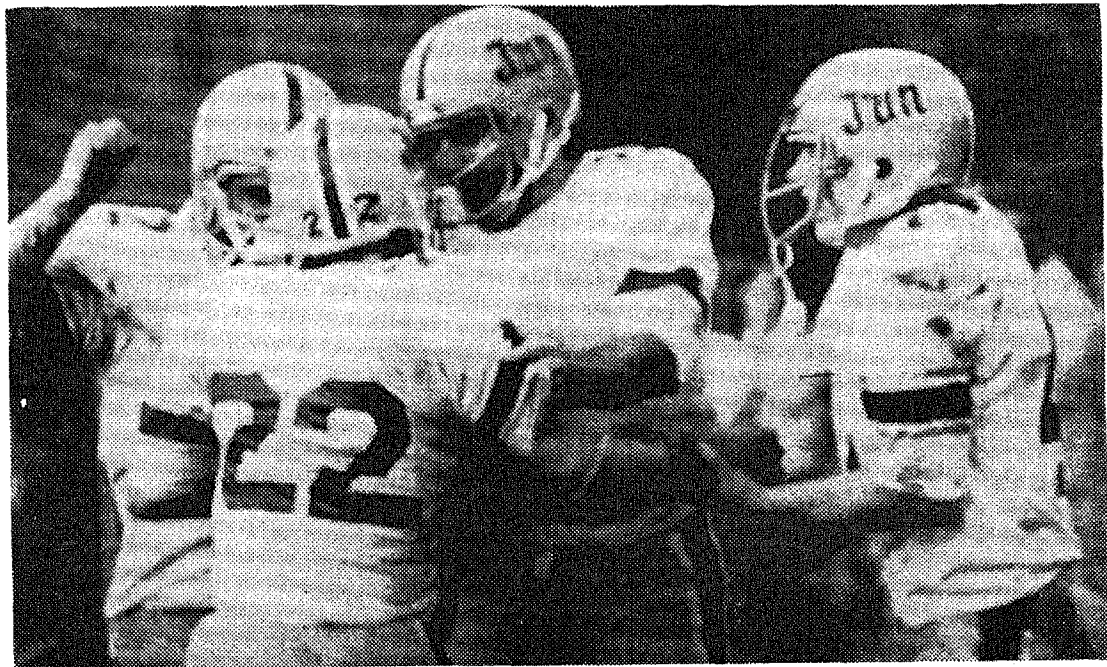


Trinity 43

Wesleyan 10

By Nick Noble



John Flynn [r] and Mike Foye [c.] congratulating Paul "Nicky" Votze [22] after his 35-yard touchdown dash in the fourth quarter against Wesleyan.

photo by Amy Polayes

How does one say it? How can one describe the incredible drubbing the Trinity Bantams gave the Wesleyan Cardinals last Saturday on Andrus Field in Middletown? These words will become part of history, and any attempt to record Trinity's sweet 43-10 revenge over Wesleyan simply boggles the mind.

Perhaps one should approach the telling of such an event in simple, matter-of-fact language. Something like the request Wesleyan's Athletic Department will undoubtedly file with the Wesleyan Treasurer's Office sometime this week, if they can find a secretary?

Perhaps the story can be summed up in the ensuing dialogue between Treasurer and Athletic Department:

"Goalposts? We just got new goalposts?" (This is the Treasurer talking). "How in the world did they go so quickly? They were fine when I passed the field Friday

morning."

"It's a long story." (This is the Athletic Director). "Believe me, you wouldn't believe it."

Not many people did. Not the Boston Globe, despite Trinity's nationally ranked offensive combination of Foye-to-McNamara. Wesleyan's highly touted defense with 20 interceptions and eight scoreless first quarters under their belts seemed just too much. Both teams were 6-1, but Trinity was fielding a defense that had allowed 80 points in the last three games, while Wesleyan featured the triple threat of John Papa and the dynamic running of Dennis Robinson (Wesleyan's all-time scoring leader averaging 30 yards each punt return) and Bob Latessa (the Cardinal's all-time rushing great).

But memory plays a part in these things too, and Trinity remembered all too well the rivalries of the past three seasons.

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THE TRINITY

TRIPOD

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Nov. 14, 1978

Superior Grades Dominate Trinity Term '78

By Will Fornshell

The Registrar's office has compiled grade distribution statistics for the recent Trinity term which indicate that a solid seventy percent of the grades awarded to students last semester fell in the "A" and "B" ranges, a level which in past years would have qualified as honors work.

Included in the Registrar's statistics are grades from all of Trinity's programs and departments, including open semesters, College courses, Barbieri Center courses, and pass/fail student taught courses.

Specifically, the statistics show that 30.45 percent of Trinity term grades fell in the "A" to A+ range, with 41.25 percent awarded in the "B" to "B+" range.

High grade point averages have contributed to concern at Trinity and around the country that actual student performance may not be accurately reflected in students' grades, to wit, grade inflation.

In his convocation address, delivered in September, President Theodore Lockwood expressed some satisfaction at finding that grades in several departments had actually fallen last year. He stated, "I am relieved that there was a slight deflation of grades last year—five of twenty-seven departments awarded fewer 'A's' and 'B's' than previously. Others showed a less pronounced but nonetheless real decline in generosity." He added, however, that

three departments had "moved dramatically in the direction of severe inflation. I am being superficial, I realize, but this is one of the indices worth pondering."

In a recent interview, Lockwood cited several reasons that he believes were at least partly responsible for the steady, upward movement of grade-point averages around the country. Historically, he noted the average grade at the college level fell somewhere between a "C" to a "C+." The distribution then roughly followed a symmetrical Bell curve, with the median centered around a "C" letter grade, and an equal number of students receiving "B's" to "D's", and "A's" to "F's".

The Vietnam war was one of the reasons for upward shift in grades, according to Lockwood. Many professors were reluctant to give unsatisfactory grades (D's, F's) to male students during conscription, for flunking out of college automatically made those students eligible for the draft. Thus, professors tended to relax their standards for satisfactory work. Many professors, wishing to avoid discrimination against other students, inflated all students' grades. Students who had been working at a "B" level began receiving "A's", "C's" inflated up to "B's", and so on.

Secondly, Lockwood feels that students arrived at college both a little better prepared than their previous counterparts, and perhaps more motivated. Competition for

graduate schools became very keen during the 1960's, and students hoping to enter graduate programs necessarily monitored their GPA's very closely both through high school and college. Lockwood noted that this heightened sense of grade consciousness began to alter the way students felt about the distinctions between letter grades. A "B" was once considered an honors grade, while a "C" was the average. Today, most students are hardly impressed or satisfied by a "B", and are definitely unhappy should they receive a "C". Moreover, many feel that graduate school admissions committees are equally unimpressed by a "B".

The result of these two influences has been to skew the grade Bell curve to the right, in favor of higher grades. At Trinity, this led to, among other things, the disposing of the Dean's List in 1970, (because nearly two thirds of the student body could meet the necessary criteria) and a rejection of the symmetrical Bell curve method of grading.

Dean of Students David Winer sees this grade-consciousness among freshmen especially. He noted, "Students coming into Trinity are very interested in academic achievement; I don't know if they are equally as interested in simply learning." He agrees, however, with Lockwood in that there is a trend now at Trinity to deflate grades somewhat. Professors have become "wary" of gaining a reputation as an easy grader, and many have tightened their standards. He pointed out that Trinity students who have studied away at other institutions have returned to report that the workload seemed heavier at Trinity than at the other programs.

What the statistics exactly indicate is difficult to determine. J. Ronald Spencer, Dean of Studies, after informally comparing a number of distributions from several years, felt that the percentages of "A's" and "B's" fluctuated too much from term to term for one to draw any definite conclusions. He pulled the

statistics for the spring terms of 1972, '73, '76, '77, and '78 in his files, and used them to compare grade distributions of Trinity's eight largest departments.

Of the eight (biology, chemistry, economics, english, history, mathematics, political science, and psychology) five gave more "A" range grades in the spring of 1978 than in the spring of 1972, while the other three gave fewer. However, for the intervening years that were available, several dropped significantly in both '73 and again in '76, before rising in '77.

Statistics for "B" range grades were equally inconclusive. Spencer emphasized that his findings hardly qualified as an in-depth analysis, and that the statistics could be interpreted to say a number of things. He did add, however, that while many departments appeared to have reached a plateau in grades awarded, some continued to demonstrate growing percentages of "A" and "B" grades, as Lockwood noted in his convocation address.

Freedman Drops Complaint

By Dick Dahling

For the past two months, Michael Freedman has charged that for several reasons, the new S.G.A. Constitution was unconstitutional. It was his belief that because of several alleged mistakes made last year by S.G.A. members on procedural and other matters that the new constitution should be declared null and void. This would require that the S.G.A. start from scratch in forming a new constitution.

A compromise was worked out whereby a trial was to be held in which the legality of the new constitution was to be determined. Charles McCarthy, former Director of Student Services was to be the impartial judge. Peter Bain

was to speak on behalf of the constitution, with Freedman on the opposing side.

Last week, however, Freedman dropped all of his charges. Coming in before the start of the S.G.A. meeting last Monday night, Freedman stated that he wanted to drop the whole matter. When Tami Voudouris, S.G.A. President asked about getting together on an alternate date, Freedman stated that he had too much work. Freedman, when asked to comment on his actions refused to say anything whatsoever.

"All along, we felt we were right and we've explained it several different times," commented Voudouris on the dropping of the charges. Peter Bain, one of the prime movers behind the new

constitution and would be defender against Freedman's charges, was extremely happy that the charges had been dropped. "I feel that it is time that the S.G.A. get on to serving the interests of the students instead of worrying about its legal existence," stated Bain.

When asked about why he thought Freedman dropped the charges, Bain stated, "because Freedman refused comment. I have to assume that he realized that he didn't have much of a case. It serves as a great vote of confidence in the new constitution." Bain ended by saying that why Freedman dropped the charges is not as important as what it means; namely, that the S.G.A. can now get on with the job of serving the students of Trinity College.

Forum Today

On Tuesday, November 14 at 4p.m. in Wean Lounge, the Student Government Association Student-Faculty-Administration Panel will sponsor a Forum on the issues of Tenure and Faculty Cut-

backs. Other topics of interest to those present will also be discussed. All students, faculty, and administrators are urged to attend and learn more about these pertinent issues.

News Notes

TCAC Fast

The Trinity Community Action Center is coordinating a series of events, including a fast, in support of the Hartford Food Bank. The food bank supplies food for Hartford families in emergency situations.

The drive to encourage the Trinity community to support The Food Bank will begin on November 9 when Kim Strongin sings in the Iron Pony Pub. This event will be to encourage Trinity students to fast on November 16. Saga has agreed to donate the money saved by fasting meal plan members to the Hartford Food Bank. T.C.A.C. hopes non-meal plan students will make cash donations to the Food Bank.

The Hartford Food Bank has donated food items to over 14,000 people since 1975. According to Carl Guerriere of T.C.A.C. rising food and fuel costs, and crises like fires and disabling snow storms make the demand for the services of the Food Bank essential.

Food Problems

A lecture titled "Food Problems in the Mid-East and Africa" will be given by Frederick Weibgen, a representative of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations on Thursday, November 16 at 6:30p.m. in Wean Lounge. The lecture is sponsored by the Trinity Community Action Center (T.C.A.).

Canon Fire

On Sunday, November 19, at 10:30a.m. the Rev. Canon Edward N. West, Sub-Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, will preach in the Trinity College Chapel. A Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Canon West is the Chairman of the Diocesan Commission on Church Building and the Vice

Chairman of the Joint Commission on Church Architecture and Allied Arts. He has designed chapels for the Royal Navy, the American Merchant Marine, and the USMA at West Point. Formerly Lecturer in Liturgics, at General Theological Seminary, Canon West now serves as a Consultant to the Standing Liturgical Commission. He is the author of several books, including *Byzantine Religious Art and The Cathedral of St. John The Divine*.

Library Hours

The Trinity Library will curtail its operations during the Thanksgiving weekend: The Library will keep the following hours between Wednesday, November 22 and Monday, November 27:

—Wednesday, Nov. 22: Trinity collections will be open between 8:30a.m. and 5:00p.m. Watkinson collections will be open 8:30a.m. to 4:30p.m.

—Thursday, Nov. 23: Library closed.

—Friday, Nov. 24: Trinity collections: 10:00a.m. to 5:00p.m. Watkinson closed.

—Saturday, Nov. 25: Trinity collections: 10:00a.m. to 5:00p.m. Watkinson closed.

—Sunday Nov. 26: Trinity collections: 20:00p.m. to midnight. Watkinson closed.

—Monday, Nov. 27: regular hours resume.

Lewis Lecture

Dr. Helen Mulvey, professor of history at Connecticut College, will deliver the fifth annual Wilmarth S. Lewis Lecture at Trinity College on Thursday, November 16 at 5:00p.m. in the Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center. Her topic will be "The 18th-Century Irish Parliament: Its Place in National Tradition." The lecture is free and the public is invited to attend.

Carillon Grows

cont. from page 4

played the University carillon.

Watson explained that carillon bells were first perfected in the Low Countries where they were used principally for municipal functions such as market days or festivals. As a result, he added, most European carillons are mounted not on chapels, but on municipal buildings.

"In the Old Countries, carillon music was used as a sort of outdoor muzak", quipped Watson with only a trace of a smile.

Standing on a platform at the top of the bell rack, high above the

chapel roof, Wason commented that Trinity's quadrangle provides one of the finest locations for carillon recitals in the nation.

Residents of Jarvis Hall know well how the resonance of the bells is contained by the quad. Many might devalue the presence of the carillon when the bells strike up every Sunday morning after an immoderate Saturday night. But it is likely that few would wish to be without the bells' noble-sounding melodies.

As Rich Watson notes, "bells truly provide a signature for the campus."

Gold Hails Conservancy

by Peggy Kenton

The recent wave of interest in the renovation of historic buildings is not a mere fad, but representative of an increased awareness and appreciation of our architectural heritage, says Toni Gold, director of the Hartford Architecture Conservancy (HAC), who spoke at the Women's Center last Thursday evening.

The audience, comprised primarily of Trinity students but interspersed with Hartford residents, listened attentively as Gold outlined the general objectives and interests of the Conservancy, which she has headed since June.

She described HAC as a private non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of parks, statues, and other historic landmarks as well as buildings. Though

the conservancy's basic role is that of a public awareness organization, Mrs. Gold said her staff is also able to provide technical assistance to individuals currently restoring privately owned buildings.

Gold stressed the wide range of historical preservation, saying that her organization is primarily interested in restoring and upgrading of the city's neighborhoods rather than the institution of museums.

Gold views the conservancy as a "bridge organization" which emphasizes the importance of synthesizing the old with the new, and of encouraging methods of development which encourage this end.

Gold complained that people are too ready to sacrifice attractive and perfectly stable houses to make room for parking lots.

The former high school teacher

said that her position as director of HAC requires a generalist who can visualize the whole picture, rather than a trained specialist. Gold claims that those who want to tear down historic buildings in favour of parking lots are "short sighted and cannot see the long range advantage of upgraded neighborhoods and improved social conditions."

Gold warned that it takes a great deal of perseverance to renovate a building, but the rewards are worthwhile. A few of the houses HAC has been instrumental in restoring have been incorporated into a Hartford house tour, transformed from burnt out shells into showcases.

Admitting that "we have been guilty of spreading ourselves too thin at times," Gold says that now the conservancy is more selective in intervening in the demolition of old buildings. She was reluctant to restrict herself to specific criteria for determining situations which the organization will become involved in, but mentions the surroundings and social impact of the edifice as considerations.

Gold says that she enjoys her job. In the five years since its birth that organization has grown quite a bit, and now has its own offices and board and publishes a newsletter.

"It's pretty amazing how far we've come," she said.

UNICEF: Students Find Nickle-Dime Success

By Peggy Wass

It took candy to convince many students that the Unicef collector knocking on their door was for real. It's hard to doubt little kids who come knocking but twelve Unicef volunteers weren't always taken seriously. For anyone still not sure whether they donated to a legitimate cause, their change has not gone into a few personal pockets. It is part of the \$275 which has already been sent to Unicef.

Last year junior David Doe on the spur of the moment decided to go out and collect from dorm to dorm. Without an official Unicef box and working alone he totaled \$70.

This Halloween he had eleven friends helping him cover the campus. Among contributors to this year's \$275 were faculty, local stores, Trinity workers, and especially the students.

An initial reaction to the Unicef collector was frequently, "are you for real?" Once convinced of the sincerity behind the fund drive,

they would ask, "are pennies okay?" Pennies were especially abundant the nickels, dimes, quarters, and fifty-eight dollar bills were also quite acceptable. If possible the Unicef members would then produce their own contribution, a piece of candy given to the donor.

One of the collectors remarked that peer pressure played a part in generous contributions. "If you came to a room with a group of people and one person took out money, the others tended to follow."

Money wasn't the only thing gathered in the little organe boses. The extras included a safety pin, scrap metal, a bolt nut, and a laughing gas cannister. One girl who made the rounds remarked that it was neither dull collecting nor a dull collection. Perhaps the success of the Unicef collection and the pleasure taken by those who collected is best summed up by the originator of Unicef at Trinity. As David Doe says, "I can't wait to do it next year."

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Curricular Evaluation: No Easy Task

This is the second in a 4-part series of articles dealing with the issue of curricular evaluation and its results here and nationally.

by Alice O'Connor

Comprehensive curricular evaluation is not a task that can be undertaken easily. At Trinity, there are other related issues to be settled before the larger curricular question can be studied.

This is the feeling of Dean of Studies J. Ronald Spencer, who cited reasons for the lack of any "major groundswell" of support among the faculty for curricular overhaul. First, Spencer noted, the College must know about faculty cutbacks and the choice of a new dean of faculty before it can undertake such a study. Second, Spencer finds "a good deal of support for the free curriculum" among faculty members, although, he added, "it may not be as broad as it was five years ago."

According to President Lockwood, the College must have a realistic context in which to consider the curriculum. Essential to establishing this context is the

work of the Educational Policy Committee (EPC) and the Institutional Priorities Council.

The Educational Policy Committee, according to Dean of the Faculty Edwin Nye, has the major control of the free-elective curriculum. It decides the number of faculty available to each department, a decision which to a large extent determines what a department offers.

Currently, the EPC is concerned with the possibility of faculty cutbacks. Lockwood indicated to the faculty that the trustees had instructed him to reduce the faculty sizes from 141 to 135 by 1981-82. The EPC's recommendations will necessarily reflect what it perceives to be more essential and less essential to Trinity's range of offerings: which departments should be supplemented, which should be reduced or eliminated; in short, what types of offerings should be available given the College's resources.

The EPC is thus dealing with curricular change since it must make immediate personnel recommendations. It considers curricular adjustments, as opposed to overriding structural changes in the curriculum. In the process of deciding this political issue, the EPC will pay "careful attention to the curricular implications of its proposals," said Spencer.

The Institutional Priorities Council, which was created by President Lockwood in November, 1977, and is made up of faculty, students and administrators, is concerned with defining the objectives which the College should pursue in the next five years, according to its interim report of June 1978.

The Council proposes in its report to review Trinity's curriculum in light of the College's internal resources and of the demands of society. The IPC, according to the report, plans to consider the value of the liberal arts education offered by Trinity, and from there to indicate the direction the College should take in its curricular approach.

Lockwood hopes to get a "broad view of the curriculum which the faculty can react to" from the Priorities Council. This, along with the "educational convictions" reflected in the judgements of the EPC, should provide some necessary groundwork for a major evaluation of the curriculum, according to Lockwood.

Lockwood feels that the deliberations of the faculty committees in response to their immediate problems and of the Priorities Council in considering future institutional goals have helped to "prepare" Trinity for its projected curricular evaluation, a task that in the past the College was "not ready for," according to Lockwood.

In his view, and in that of Dean Nye, the new dean of the faculty should be enabled through the combination of recent administrative changes and of faculty deliberations on educational policy to deal with larger curricular issues. Lockwood hopes that by next semester, Nye's successor will have the results of the current work of the EPC and the Priorities Council so that he or she can study "the intellectual well-being of the College" through a "process" largely defined by these committee recommendations.

Lockwood, Spencer, and Nye all agree that the ten year old free elective curriculum is one that needs constant evaluation. Nye and Spencer do not, though, see the faculty leaning towards instituting requirements or otherwise restructuring the curriculum. Their feeling is that both students and faculty have fared well under the free elective system. The reasons for this, Nye and Spencer note, have been effective advising and freshman seminar programs, and the imaginative interdisciplinary programs encouraged by the curriculum's flexibility.

Nye pointed out that a 1974 survey found that 80 percent of Trinity graduates had distributed their courses under the free curriculum to the extent that "they would have met any distribution requirements we'd have" under a restricted curriculum. And he senses that the statistics "would be even better" now. Nye added that the "coherence" problem of the free curriculum "does not necessarily have an acceptable solution" at Trinity today. The faculty, would not, he feels, agree on how to define coherence; there is no "consensus" that could "provide a structure that wouldn't be burdensome to both students and faculty." Nye believes that most want the free curriculum to continue.

Director of Admissions W. Howie Muir believes that the free elective curriculum is one of Trinity's most positive assets. Through it, he said, "we can appeal to adventurous students." In addition, it recognizes that students are not "all the same." Muir would be "sorry" to see the curriculum go back to requirements, "unless the faculty has very good reasons for doing so." But, according to Muir, in order to maintain an effective free curriculum "Trinity must generate a more specific and clear idea of why we're doing it. People must understand that we're positively engaged in an educational philosophy."

President Lockwood would also like to see this result from curricular evaluation. He sees certain problems here and with education in general today. First, the earlier assumption that educators knew exactly what to teach has been "disengaged" in the past twenty-five years. A fundamental reason for this is the tendency to combine fields resulting from growth of intellectual discoveries through multi-disciplinary approaches. He feels that it is becoming more and more difficult to delineate between disciplines and from there to decide

"what is essential" to undergraduate education. But although it is hard to pinpoint these answers, "I don't think we can duck that question forever," said Lockwood.

Related to the problem of what to teach is the problem of how to teach it, according to Lockwood. He notes an "ambivalence in the different departmental approaches to academic programs. 'Are they teaching material which they think is important for students to know or are they saying 'there's too much to teach and instead we'll teach how to get at it?'" Lockwood sees "considerable variation" among departments at Trinity on this issue.

A third problem perceived by Lockwood concerns the goal of Trinity's educational offerings. Should the curriculum emphasize the student's individuality or his relationship to society; or are there other things a curriculum should accomplish? Lockwood does not "sense any clear decision on that, here or nationally." And although, he admits that questions about goals do seem abstract, they are nonetheless important and "need to be answered."

What to teach, how to teach it, and to what end—these are the questions which are now, according to Lockwood, being partially considered by the College through the EPSC and the Institutional Priorities Council. And any major evaluation of the curriculum undertaken by the new dean of the faculty can better deal with what the curriculum should offer and what it should expect of students after these questions have been considered by the faculty.

Lockwood's tendency towards curricular evaluation comes also from what he perceives the faculty to be feeling. He believes that "if Harvard's changes contributed anything" they served to make Trinity's faculty uncertain about the free curriculum. Though he believes that curricular evaluation might very well result in a reassertion of the free-elective approach, he also believes it can result in "consensus about something," and thus is a better expression of Trinity's overall educational policy. In addition, the interdisciplinary programs which have been started in recent years can be evaluated, and supplemented or reduced according to the findings.

Administrators agree that although a "hard look" at the curriculum will be difficult, it will benefit the college immensely. If the free elective curriculum, which they believe has worked well for Trinity, is retained, its evaluation may help it to work better for the College.

In considering its educational philosophy, Trinity looks at itself in light of problems facing all liberal arts institutions today: a decreased student population in future years, inflation and rising costs, increased competition from vocational schools, and sharp criticism from observers. The College also looks at its particular characteristics which have in the past suited it to a flexible curriculum open to experiment: a faculty generally willing and able to provide good advice to students; its urban location which makes available opportunities for non-traditional type study; and professors willing to experiment with interdisciplinary possibilities.

Whatever happens to the curriculum, said Dean Nye, "it will be because the faculty wants it to happen. The initiative for curricular change is always from the faculty," for the curriculum is its "main responsibility."

In the next two parts of this series which will appear in issues 11 and 12, the Tripod will concentrate on faculty perceptions of Trinity's curriculum, its problems and assets.

The Way Things Were

Believe it or not, there once was a time when Trinity had a restricted curriculum.

A Trinity undergraduate spent his first two years at the College fulfilling the "basic requirements" of the curriculum. According to the 1968-69 College catalogue, the object of these requirements was "to provide the methods, basic facts, and ideas which will furnish a common body of knowledge of sufficient breadth on which to base the last two years of concentrated study in a specific field."

The basic requirements were:

- Two one-semester courses in English reading, writing, and speaking.
- One full-year course in a foreign language.
- One full-year course in Western European history.
- Two half-year courses in mathematics.
- One full-year course in natural sciences.
- One half-year course in philosophy, and one half-year course in literature, fine arts, or music.

The junior and senior years at Trinity were devoted to fulfilling major requirements. Each major had a maximum of six required courses (the equivalent of twelve credits under our present system.)

The remaining credits were filled by electives outside of the major area. A student was required to submit a 2-year plan of study to the chairman of his major department at the time of his application for the major.

In addition to the curricular requirements for graduation, students had to take a minimum of eight quarters of physical education.

Guided Studies

One result of the free curriculum's "experimental" nature will be available to freshman next year.

The "Guided Studies Program in the Humanities" is "intended for students who wish to examine the evolution of western civilization through an integrated, multidisciplinary study of European history, literature, and thought from classical antiquity to the present," according to the prospectus for the program.

Approximately twenty-five incoming freshmen will be admitted to the program which has been approved by the faculty on an experimental basis.

According to Dean of Studies J. Ronald Spencer, the Guided Studies Program grew out of the 1976-77 Mellon Symposium entitled "The Search for Values in 19th Century Europe." Professors Riggio, Hyland, Kassow, Fink, and Kirkpatrick participated in this interdisciplinary symposium, from which the idea of a curricular offering of this sort sprung.

The program, which is spread out over the first four semesters of the undergraduate career, involves thirteen one-semester courses, "arranged in a coherent sequence." Freshman year entails six credits, as well as a year-long "integrating colloquium" that carries no separate academic credit. Sophomore year consists of seven credits. Students in the program are also expected to take electives outside of the program. There is also an option to complete the program in three years, designed for students who must fulfill a substantial number of major requirements in their first two years.

The program centers on the humanities but includes materials from the social and natural sciences as well. It is open to qualified students regardless of their projected majors, and is intended to help students "to incorporate a coherent humanities sequence into their course of study" at the College.

Some of the courses in the program, and the required freshman colloquium are team-taught, and supervised by "a core of faculty members from a variety of disciplines." Their program prospectus emphasizes the cooperative nature of the course of study and the program's consideration of the relationships between disciplines in western culture.

Seven of the courses are designed specially for the program and are open only to Guided Studies participants.

The program requirements include:

Freshman year: first semester includes History of Western Philosophy, I; Origins of Western Civilization; Cross-Cultural Perspectives. Second semester consists of Historical Patterns of European Development, I; Literary Patterns in European Development; The Consolidation of Western Civilization. In addition, a required freshman colloquium concentrates on an interdisciplinary focus for the issues raised by the courses, and provides supplementary viewpoints from guest lecturers from disciplines outside the humanities.

Sophomore year: Historical Patterns of European Development, II; Literary Patterns in European Development II; Major Religious Thinkers of the West; Philosophy and History of Science are the courses for first semester. Second semester includes History of Western Philosophy, II; Issues in Contemporary Science; and a Problem Seminar which will "study a major economic, historical, philosophical, or cultural problem of the western tradition and examine its relevance to modern society."

Participants in the program normally do not take a freshman seminar, and are assigned as adviser one of the faculty participants from the program.

Dean Spencer noted that the program is an "option" and is not intended to be a "curricular panacea."

Those interested in the program will so indicate when they apply for admission to the College. Twenty-five candidates will be selected by the program steering committee in conjunction with the office of admissions. In addition, said Spencer, program participants will be subject to periodic review during the course of the program. Participants also have the option of dropping the program before they have completed it should problems arise.

19 More Bells Ring in New Chapel Era

by Michael Preston

There are certain reassuring sounds that mark the pace of life at Trinity—nightly footsteps and quiet laughter on the Long Walk, short lived cheers for heroes on the playing fields, and above all, the melodies that variously waft and thunder down from the chapel carillon.

For almost fifty years, the chapel bells have stirred the air above south Hartford at the hands of generations of immodest carillonners. But throughout this week the carillon will be silent, with the possible exception of a random thud or a clank now and then, as it undergoes renovation and expansion which will make it one of most complete in the nation, and the third largest in Connecticut.

Through the generosity of the late Florence Crofut of Hartford, Trinity's Plumb Memorial carillon is growing from 30 bells to a total of 49, making it one of the relatively few four-octave instruments in America. The nineteen additional bells are all smaller, upper range peices, ranging in size from about 100 pounds at the largest to a six inch-diameter, thirty pound affair at the top of the scale. In addition, eight of the existing bells are being replaced to allow a harmonious integration of the nineteen new bells.

The project of improving the carillon began in 1973 when Florence Crofut, who has been described as a devoted campanology fan, left a bequest of \$25,000 to Trinity specifically for the purpose of expanding the instrument. At that time, a study of the existing carillon was performed by

Dr. Hudson Ladd, professor of campanology at the University of Michigan, whose recommendations resulted in an order for the 27 new bells which are currently being installed.

The new bells were cast by John Taylor & Company of Loughborough, England, makers of the original set of thirty bells.

The original thirty bell carillon was donated to Trinity in 1927 by the Reverend and Mrs. John F. Plumb, in memory of their son, John Landon Plumb of the Class of 1926 who died in his senior year. The first recital was played on December 9, 1931, and in June of 1932 the bells were consecrated in a chapel ceremony. The carillon's new bells will be consecrated in a similar ceremony this spring.

The largest bell in the carillon, known as the "bourdon" bell carries the memorial to Plumb with a latin inscription which reads, "O go your way into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise." The enormous bourdon, with its low, sombre gong measures over five feet in diameter and weighs 5,600 pounds.

The carillon's new bells will open the instrument to a wide range of music which had previously been unavailable to Trinity carillonners. Most carillon music is written in four octaves. In its thirty bell size, the Plumb carillon covered only three and half octaves. As a result, Trinity carillonners have faced a limited body of music which is easily playable on their instrument. For many recitals, four-octave music has been transcribed to suit the limited keyboard of Trinity's carillon. With the addition of the nineteen upper



Eight replacement treble bells await installment.

photo by Suwathin Piansunthon

range bells, the Plumb carillon will cover four and a half octaves, sufficient to accomodate most existing carillon music.

Installation of a carillon involves skills as delicate as those of a piano tuner, along with a healthy measure of the ironworker's muscle. Rich Watson of the I.T. Verdin Company, from Cincinnati, Ohio, embraces these skills gracefully. Watson is probably more familiar with Trinity's carillon than any member of the college has ever been. In addition to regularly

servicing the carillon and installing the new bells, Watson has performed recitals at Trinity's summer carillon concerts for the last ten years. Part music scholar, part mechanic, 32 year old Mr. Watson wields a ten pound pipe wrench as easily as he rattles off unlimited

facts about the history of carillon playing.

Before joining I.T. Vernon in 1971, Watson had served as an instructor of music history at Samford University in Birmingham, Alabama, where he also

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Rich Watson working with carillon music inside and out. [above]

A new bell being fixed to its permanent home. [left] photo by Michael Preston

Biemann Discusses Possibility of Life on Mars

By Keith W. McAteer

What are the chances of life forms, as we know them, existing on the planet Mars? According to Klaus Biemann, professor of Chemistry at M.I.T., the chances are not too good. In a lecture given Thursday night at Boyer Auditorium he discussed the logistics of the Viking-Mars Probe and subsequent findings of the mission. The speech was accompanied by a slide show with pictures taken of the surface of Mars in 1975.

Biemann was the team leader of the Viking Molecular Analysis Team and was also directly responsible for all soil and atmosphere analysis. Dr. Biemann began the lecture with a short synopsis of the results from all the experiments done on Martian

atmosphere and soil. As an organic chemist, Biemann analyzed the samples for the presence of organic compounds and his failure to find any was, as he called it, "hitting the jackpot". According to Dr. Henry DePhillips of the College's Chemistry Department, the lack of organic compounds "indicates a lack of a necessary life support system".

Initially, the lecture covered the mechanics of the mission. Biemann explained in terms that everyone could understand how the trip was plotted and that the launch time was extremely crucial because Mars is only truly accessible six weeks out of every two years. The choice of a landing site was indeed a problem because the Probe has only a 23 cm. ground clearance so a 24 cm. rock would

crush important instruments. He also stated that great care was taken because "a crash landing would be very bad advertising".

One interesting part of the lecture was the explanation of the camera operation. After the camera has recorded the image it is sent section by section telemetrically via a satellite circling the surface of Mars back to the Earth. When the satellite is in the proper place it only takes twenty minutes to get pictures from Mars to Earth. According to Biemann "the first picture was taken of the foot pad, (of the Probe), and the surrounding ground only two minutes after landing." This picture was a geologists dream because the surface of Mars appeared to be barren and covered with iron oxide dust.

Biemann said there were three reasons why there were no organic compounds found in the samples. First he postulated that the compounds were consumed faster than they were produced, but also organic compounds "could have been produced in the past but are no longer being produced". The alternative to these two theories is that there could be organic material on Mars but it was either beyond the reach of the sampler arm or covered by a few feet of iron oxide dust.

The lecture was the second of the day for Dr. Biemann. He had given a lecture on "Proteins and the Constituent Amino Acids" in the Clement Chemistry Building. Ann Lescher, a class of 1980 Chemistry major, said of the Mars lecture "I was debating about

whether to come or not but after this afternoon's lecture I just had to."

Biemann received his Ph.D. from the University of Innsbruck in 1951, then transferred to Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he has gone from Instructor to his present status of Professor of Chemistry. In his 25 years at M.I.T. he has been involved in many research projects and written the book *Mass Spectrometry: Organic Chemical Applications*.

The lecture is an annual event sponsored by the Hartford Area M.I.T. Alumni Association and this year co-sponsored by Trinity College. The audience consisted of about 100 people ranging from students to parents to members of the M.I.T. Alumni Association.

Connecticut

Health Care Costs Continue to Soar

By Daniel Vincenzo

In 1950, a hospital stay cost 15 dollars a day. According to American Mediacorp, Inc.'s Annual Report, in 1976, that same hospital stay cost 175 dollars a day.

This is an increase of over 1000 percent in one generation, or seven times the rate of inflation. If other items kept the same inflationary pace, we would, for example, be paying \$6.65 for a pound of hamburger, and \$23,736.78 for a new car.

The situation doesn't appear to be getting any better. A recent report by Arthur D. Little, Inc., an international consulting firm, predicts that the total expenditures for health in America will nearly double in the next ten years.

What can be done about it? Before we answer that question, we must ask why are costs rising? For if we can hold down costs, payment of them will obviously be easier.

The Aetna Insurance Company recently published a series of pamphlets addressing this very issue. Hospital losses help push up costs. Services, rarely if ever, produce enough revenues to cover their cost.

Delivery rooms are a prime example. Their occupancy is occasionally as low as 40% of capacity. Who pays for each empty bed, which costs approximately as much as a full one to operate? The other patients, of course.

Medical tests are becoming

increasingly sophisticated. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, charges for X-rays and normal ancillary services have risen over 80% in the last ten years.

Hospitals often buy unnecessary equipment. The CAT scanner (Computerized Axial Tomography) is perhaps the most visible example. The CAT produces cross-sectional images of the head and body. Each machine costs \$500,000 to purchase, and over \$250,000 annually to operate. Yet, just four years after its introduction, close to 800 are in use—and hundreds more have been ordered.

The funny thing (which may not be so funny if you're paying for a CAT) is that this machine may be of no real use. The National Academy of Sciences states that "the long-term effects of CAT scanning on medical care and its cost are not yet discernible...and there are as yet few reports to indicate what the information from CAT...has meant for patient treatment methods, or outcome."

The American mind-set is a problem. "Bigger is better," we say. Thus, we end up with cities like Philadelphia, where 16 hospitals have open heart programs, less than one third of which (only five hospitals) are active enough to assure a satisfactory level of quality.

Or consider a New York hospital, before and after the opening of a new intensive care

unit for patients with acute pulmonary edema. Do heart patients receive better care?

They stay longer. They are charged 46 percent more and they receive five times as many arterial blood gas measurements. However, they continue to die at the same rate as before.

Insurance itself, especially that without deductibles or co-payments, protects the consumer from the high cost of health care. Literally, then, "money is no object."

"The assurance that someone else is paying the cost of treatment takes away any consumer cost restraints," says Dr. Paul M. Ellwood, Jr., President of Interstudy, a Minnesota-based health policy research center.

What should be done? Perhaps a columnist for the NY Times (August 14, 1977) had the answer. Because so many Americans pay, little or nothing for their health care due to various forms of insurance, both private and federal, "it would seem evident that a program to reduce waste would start by giving patients potent new incentives for saving money—by having them pay more of the bill."

To some, that notion may appear somewhat heartless and arbitrary. A less cruel option is some form of national health insurance and/or cost control. But what form?

The Connecticut Commission on Hospitals and Health Care, a

type of regulatory agency, is one answer. The Commission, established in 1973, has saved Connecticut consumers between 35 and 150 million dollars, depending on whom you speak to.

Marion William Edwards, a M.A. from Trinity and Commission spokesman, said that the Commission has made no study of their

own on cost savings, so he wouldn't want to verify any single dollar figure.

The Commission's major duty is to hold health care rates as low as possible. It seems to have succeeded—the Connecticut statewide rate has risen only two-thirds that of the rest of the nation over the past four years.

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Dream Ticket Wasted

By Andrew Walsh

The "dream ticket" of late July turned into a November nightmare for the Republican party last Tuesday as the GOP slate was washed away by the Democratic ticket headed by Gov. Ella Grasso.

Grasso romped to a 190,000 vote plurality over GOP challenger Ronald A. Sarasin of Beacon Falls who gave up a U.S. House of Representatives seat to challenge Grasso. Grasso's margin of victory nearly matched her 1974 post-Watergate landslide total, far-exceeding the predictions of most political pundits who had forecast a 50 to 100,000 vote margin for Grasso.

When asked late on election night why he had lost so badly, Sarasin attributed his defeat at the hands of Grasso to the fact that "she got more votes than I did."

Democrats getting more votes than Republicans proved to be a statewide trend as Grasso's ticket swept all six state-wide elections and returning a solidly Democratic administration to Hartford.

Only the GOP candidate for attorney-general, Peter Dorsey, provided a respectable challenge to the Democrats, making a fair showing against incumbent Carl Ajello of Ansonia.

Hartford City Councilwoman Barbara B. Kennelly, daughter of the late Democratic party boss John Bailey, won a comfortable victory over GOP challenger Louise Berry of Danielson to take the secretaryship of the state.

Incumbents strengthened their hold on the state's seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. William Coffer of Hartford, Christopher Dodd of Norwich, Toby Moffat of Farmington, Robert Giam of North Haven, and Stewart McKinney of Fairfield all won reelection easily over challengers. All except McKinney are Democrats. Former State Commissioner on the Aging (William Ratchford) triumphed over Republican State Sen. George Guidara in the contest to replace Sarasin in the Fifth Congressional District in the West-central part of the state.

Ratchford's election leaves Connecticut with a 6 to 2 ratio of Democrats to Republicans in state offices in Washington, the biggest margin since 1969.

The Democratic onslaught in the state was in marked contrast to the results of Tuesday's elections in other parts of the nation.

The GOP picked up three U.S. Senate seats and increased their share of governorships by 50%, jumping from 12 chairs to 18.

By and large, the state also bucked the national trend of electing more conservative representatives, returning almost uniformly liberal slates to Congress and to the statehouse.

The Sarasin downfall crushed Republican hopes for a comeback, which had risen dramatically in the past year as Grasso seemed to be floundering in public opinion polls and was faced with a challenge from her own lieutenant governor.

July's Democratic convention was a bloodbath, drifting leaderless as Grasso fought to suppress a challenge by Lt. Gov. Robert Killian and lesser politicians brawled for spots on the lower ticket.

In contrast, the GOP convention a week later was marked by almost tiresome harmony. State party chairman Frederick Biebel smoothed over the only interesting wrinkle, State Sen. Lewis Rome's challenge to Sarasin, a few days before the convention by convincing Rome to run as Sarasin's partner.

Republican leaders expected Grasso to flounder further in what promised to be a bitter partisan primary with Killian on September 12. In early polls taken by Republican leaders in late August the Sarasin-Rome ticket showed a gratifying margin over Democratic opponents.

However, the scenario changed quickly. The Democratic party rallied around Grasso and she blew away Killian in the primary. Grasso's once legendary popularity with the voters began to return and as the autumn months wore on she continued to surge upwards in polls.

Grasso campaigned hard, stressing experience and pointing to her record, which she claimed demonstrated a desirable balance between efficiency and compassion.

Sarasin and Rome campaigned on traditional Republican issues—greater efficiency in government and promised tax cuts. However, on the key tax issue for Connecticut voters, the income tax, Sarasin could find no advantage over Grasso, both candidates promising to veto any such tax that might ever appear.

By early October it appeared that Grasso was taking a firm lead over Sarasin in the polls. Her popularity continued to grow until the election.

"I think Ella Grasso was just too popular," Biebel said Sunday. "The results were evidence of the fact that people were satisfied with her leadership."

Biebel's career as chairman of the state party is probably in jeopardy since Sarasin was his candidate. Until the election he was touted as a possible candidate for the party's national chairmanship—but that possibility seems dim now.

"I think the electorate took a look at the two candidates and said to themselves, 'She's been a good governor. She hasn't been as bad as they're trying to tell us she is,'" he said mournfully.

Anti-Inflation Show in Hartford

By Jon Zonderman

Jimmy Carter's traveling troupe of inflation fighters pitched its tent in Hartford last Wednesday morning at the University of Hartford campus. During the morning, five administration officials got to perform their act for the audience of about 700 business, labor, and consumer leaders from throughout the Northeast.

The White House Forum on Inflation, as the event was billed, is part of a massive campaign that the President has undertaken since announcing his program to fight inflation better than three weeks ago.

These administration officials have been traveling the countryside and will continue to do so for the next couple of months, trying to sway public opinion in favor of the President's approach to fighting inflation.

The Carter proposal, which has been endorsed by many in the business community, while being soundly rejected by most labor leaders, calls for voluntary wage and price guidelines in conjunction with a tightening of monetary and fiscal policy on the part of the government.

In the proposal, unions will be asked to keep their wage demands in new contract negotiations under seven percent. Business and industry are being asked to keep their price rises one half percent below the average rise during the past two years.

The administration is trying to get the producing and consuming sectors of the economy to stop playing catch-up; with higher prices chasing higher wages and new wage demands chasing higher prices.

The message brought by the administration people to the Hartford forum last week was of the need for cooperation.

The President, in a 15 minute telephone conversation with the participants said, "this is an effort that has not been successful in spite of many attempts in the past to control inflation in our country. I am determined, as I said earlier, to be persistent and tough in my own leadership role in controlling inflation." The President also called for increased cooperation between business, labor, and consumer leaders.

The tone of the President's message was continued throughout the morning. Both Charles Schultz, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Alfred Kahn, newly appointed Advisor for Inflation and Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, stressed the emphasis on voluntary guidelines rather than wage and price controls.

"Inflation is not new," Schultz told the audience. "But our program is. We want a balanced program of overall economic policies. We have to break the momentum of inflation in the private sector. We also need an auster budget and moderately tight fiscal policies."

Schultz outlined the administration skepticism about the possibilities of only one of the two prongs of the current program being enough to cut what is now double digit inflation.

Past attempts to quell inflation have focused either on a strong tightening of monetary policies or on wage and price controls, and both have plunged the country into recession.

The current administration is

trying to find some middle ground, a place where "we can be flexible" as Kahn put it, as the situation progresses." Kahn answers skeptics who fear that the current policies will force the country into another recession by arguing that it is a chance that must be taken, with the only other alternatives sure to cause the recession so much feared.

All of the administration participants tried to stem the rise of cynicism, mostly from the members of the labor and consumer communities, with a good hard dose of Jimmy Carter type moral suasion.

"This program will work, it must work," Schultz told the audience, unless we want the administration to take much more drastic measures, which would hurt the current fight against unemployment (Mr. Carter recently signed the Humphrey-Hawkins unemployment bill guaranteeing unemployment of less than four percent by 1982) and would serious damage social welfare programs.

Mr. Kahn echoed these sentiments. "We've got to make the American people realize that it isn't a matter of me failing. Hell, I could go back to Cornell. I've got tenure. It isn't even a matter of the President failing. It's a matter of the American people failing."

To reemphasize the argument that this kind of voluntary guidelines are the least painful of the possible alternatives, Kahn ended the morning's presentation by saying, "You've got to play the game. If you don't want to play, where would you go? Germany? Japan? You couldn't even afford a cup of coffee in Germany. This is the only game in town."

Connecticut

Possibilities for Curbing Health Care Costs

Cont. from P. 5

The Commission has thus far taken no position on national health insurance, though. But that, according to Edwards, who is also the Recorder for the Commission, is only because "there has never been a resolution placed in our minutes."

Democrats as well as Republicans on the Commission more or less agree with President Carter on health care. They say that it would be premature to put national health insurance in place now, since the soaring costs of health care have not yet been placed under control.

Morrison Beach, Chairman of The Board at the Travelers Insurance Company, takes this notion one step further. "Centralized financing would place the entire responsibility for cost control in the hands of the federal government, with no promise of solution."

Is there evidence for such a claim? It would seem so. The costs of health care have increased the

most since the Medicare and Medicaid programs of the Lyndon Johnson years. And it may be a rather coincidence that in all parts of the United States where these benefits are available, the health care prices are similar, as are the rates of acceleration of those prices.

Perhaps these inferences are not fair. Perhaps we should look at the examples of other countries which have accepted centralized financing of health care, rather than at the American "catch-as-catch-can" system.

We needn't go far. Our neighbor to the north, Canada, adopted a complete plan in 1971. According to Morrison Beach, "In Canada...the basic problem remains—demand for tax-supported medical care outruns tax resources."

So too in Great Britain, where the National Health Service is thirty-two years old.

Both systems tend to expand government controls as time rolls on, thus limiting patients' freedom of choice of doctor and hospital.

"The net effect of manipulation of financing and services is rationing of medical care," says Mr. Beach.

One might tend to discount the opinions of an insurance executive on national health insurance as ramblings of a person whose self interests are threatened. After all, if we had national health insurance, we wouldn't need private insurance, would we?

What, are we to make of similar opinions in the public sector? Marion Edwards, who obviously has had much experience seeing how hospital finances work, reminds us of the scientific principle, which applies equally to economics, that "nature abhors a vacuum."

A doctor is an entrepreneur of sorts. He will soak up the dollars as long as there's an opportunity to do so—and government programs certainly present the opportunity. (Edwards hastily adds that this characterization of doctors is no more a condemnation of them than of anyone else, excepting, of course, that doctors take the

Hippocratic oath).

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, D-MASS, holds a different view. At a Senate hearing in September designed to show that Canada's national health insurance plan really works, he presented the cases of twelve families—six from the U.S., and six from Canada. Typically, the cases showed the staggering differences in the financing of health care in the two countries.

For example, a woman in Montreal is mother of a child who has had eight major operations, and yet she has no bills to pay despite over \$50,000 in medical expenses. In contrast, an Indiana mother of two retarded children faces bankruptcy with \$17,000 in debts for medical care.

Kennedy has often stated that "national health insurance is the last, best chance to halt (the) staggering economic waste" of skyrocketing medical costs. He feels that his new plan, in which employers pay the majority of insurance costs for workers, and

the government pays for the poor, unemployed, and elderly, is the answer.

He does concede, though, that "cost containment is at the very heart of the health insurance debate." However, in contrast to private insurers, and some public employees, Kennedy says his

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Editorial

Ignoring the Chances to Speak Out

The Letter and Commentary sections of the *Tripod* appear to be dying not so slow deaths. One need only examine today's paper to arrive at that conclusion.

Last week's *Tripod* included a number of articles which would be deemed controversial by most observers. In fact, if much value is to be put in random conversations heard around campus, there were at least two articles which did arouse controversy, those on Dick Gregory and on Rhodesia. But none of this reaction is reflected either in this week's Letter or Commentary sections.

How unfortunate, for these two sections have the possibility of being the most exciting parts of the paper. They provide the reader with an opportunity to engage in an ongoing forum. They present everyone with the opportunity to participate in a no holds barred discussion. But, for the most part, these sections are being wasted.

Last fall, the Columbia *Spectator* adorned one of its issues with a picture of New York Harbor. While the aesthetic value of such a picture cannot be doubted, the fact that its inclusion was due to the lack of letters and commentary shows just what kind of problems a college newspaper is up against.

While partial to Hartford, we at the *Tripod* are not particularly thrilled by the idea of covering our pages with pictures of the Connecticut River. We suspect that you are not all that anxious to

view these pictures. And remember, the only alternative to these pictures is your contributions.

This is the second time this semester that the *Tripod* through its editorials, has made an appeal such as this. Unless there is a change in the attitude of the College community, it probably won't be the last.

Remember that while the Connecticut River might be interesting, it runs a poor second to good letters or stimulating commentary.

Curricular Evaluation

Found in today's *Tripod* is the second of Alice O'Connor's articles on curricular evaluation and the first one to deal directly with Trinity. O'Connor's series is timely because of the present re-evaluation of curricula that is transpiring across the country. At Trinity, the Institutional Priorities Council, in particular, is engaged in discussing the College's curriculum.

Everyone here should be concerned with what direction the curriculum takes. O'Connor's article is a good point from which everyone can begin to explore this question. Read it and then get involved.

Letters

Media Reaction

To the Editor:

I read Jon Zonderman's piece on the gubernatorial debate in the October 31 *Tripod* with much interest and some bewilderment. His remarks on the candidates' conduct and staff were perceptive and well-written, but I take issue with some of his observations on the media.

Why aren't wire service reporters supposed to dress in suits? Other metropolitan area reporters do; so do many of the people they interview. Did he expect Jim Smith (AP) and Andy Nibley (UPI) to wear green eyeshades, rumpled shirts and baggy pants, replete with "Press" stuck into their hats? The "Front Page" is a little more sophisticated now.

Characterizing the *Journal-Inquirer* of Manchester as "the

screaming headline yellow rag type" is being somewhat unfair to that publication. It isn't trying to be *The New York Times*. It is a local daily—a tabloid—covering towns east and north of Hartford, and its news is not always sensationalist. There are a great many meetings written up in its pages.

Finally, of course, "sincerity and quiet seriousness" are the rule on TV. Unfortunately, much of it is pompous and absurd, but what did Mr. Zonderman anticipate for a political debate—a tap dance and a guest appearance by Bozo the Clown?

Despite my disagreement with Jon Zonderman on some of his "personal views," I think he's done a good job with the Connecticut section. The *Tripod* needs that kind of coverage.

Sincerely,
Susan Weisselberg, '76

Fast Support

Editor's Note: The following opening letter was received by the *Tripod*.

Dear Members of the Trinity Community:

Thursday, November 16, the Trinity Community Action Center will sponsor a fast to raise money

for the Hartford Food Bank. The Food Bank, which began in 1975, provides temporary emergency food supplies to Hartford residents, primarily the elderly and those on welfare, who for reason of fire, fuel bills or disabling winter storms cannot purchase their own.

I support the efforts of the Trinity Community Action Center and ask that faculty, staff, ad-

ministrators and students consider how each of us can respond to the fast and requests for contributions. It is an opportunity for us to react as a community to the needs of the larger community around us.

Sincerely,
Theodore D. Lockwood
President

Help Deke Keep Going

An Open Letter To The Trinity Community

Many people may not realize it, but the Trinity Community is faced with a crisis, the loss of Delta Kappa Epsilon. The Deke house is now experiencing severe financial trouble. The house owes several thousand dollars in back taxes and must pay the City of Hartford \$3,200 by December 28 to avoid foreclosure.

These debts were incurred

during the early seventies, at which point the house averaged only five active members annually, and are not representative of the strong spirit present at Deke today. Deke is now a thriving community of 45 people, male and female, including 18 new members and 8 students abroad. The brother and sisterhood had been working off the tax bill during the past few years when suddenly last week it was notified

of the City's intention to foreclose.

It is unfortunate that this problem has surfaced so soon before the Alpha Chi chapter of DKE will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in May. The celebration is planned to be accompanied by a concerted fund raising effort; however, Deke must meet the December deadline first. Anyone who has ever

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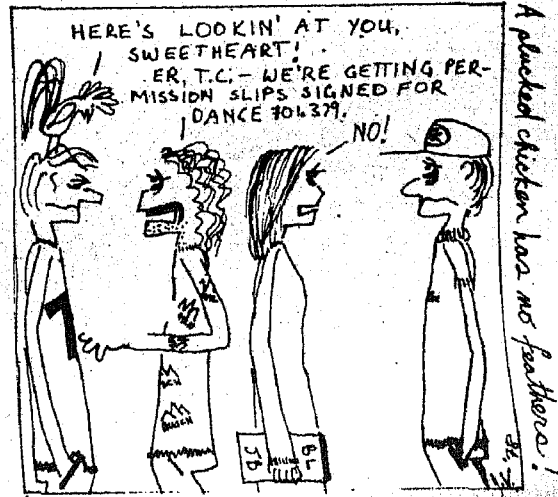
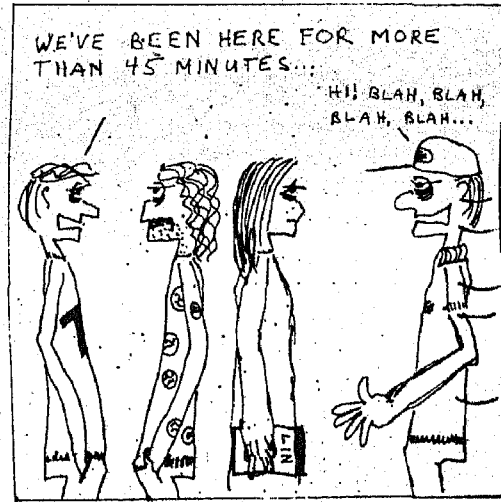
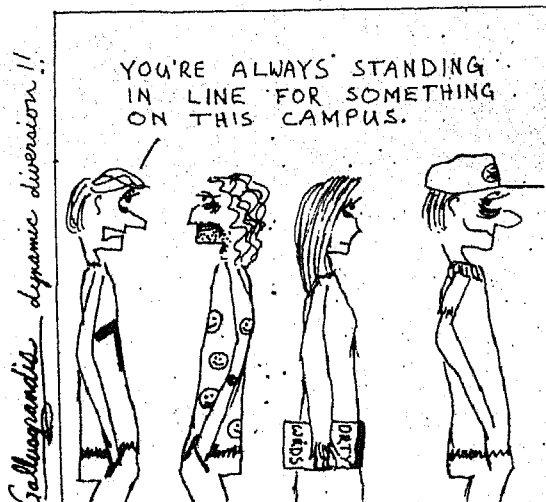
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A plucked chicken has no feathers!

Commentary

Over the Transom

By Eric Grevstad

I used to read *Mad Magazine* in junior high school; then, in high school, I went to *National Lampoon* for a while. Now, at Trinity, I've gone back to the *National Review*, but I still remember one thing about the *Lampoon*—an ad, every month in the back, for a book. Have any of you heard of it? It was called *How to Pick Up Girls*.

According to the ad, *How to*

Pick Up Girls—the word "women" did not appear on the page, although the models in the picture certainly looked old enough—would change my love life before I even got it out of the package. Armed with 100 Great Opening Lines, I would know How to Be Sexy, How to Make Shyness Work For Me, and How to Make Girls' Eyes Light Up When I Asked Them

Out. (Previously, they had always glazed over.)

The results would be spectacular. Within days of my receiving the book, women would be calling me up if I didn't call them. They would be lining up to dance with me; they would beg to come home and cook breakfast; they would take their clothes off and send them to me in the mail.

Indeed, they would set the course of civilization back three hundred years. It sounded like a good deal for \$6.95.

I never bought the book. (That would have been an admission of defeat.) On the other hand, the ad has haunted me to this day; and I think the best way I can show you how it went—and how ridiculous the whole concept was—is to write it, changed only slightly, from a different point of view. For instance, as an ad for a book of mine—*How to Pick Up Me*:

Girls! Are you tired of being stood up Friday nights by the same old guys? Well, now you can change all that. Now you can learn to pick up men. College men with long hair and brown eyes and glasses. Men with long legs and 30-dollar running shoes and a mark on the back of their hand from the time they fell downstairs. Men like me.

It doesn't matter if you're ugly. It doesn't matter if you're shy. It doesn't matter if you're stupid. (If you are all three, though, you may have your work cut out for you.) Even if you've never picked anything up without a wheelbarrow, my program can have you playing the field in weeks.

How to Pick Up Me was written by a man with his own apartment, who has spent a lifetime picking up. In it—the book, not the apartment—he gives you the facts to revolutionize your social life. Here are a few of his observations:

On looks. Ever since it got into a 1968 guide to the colleges, the popular myth has been that all Trinity men are strapping lifeguards (blond) or lumberjacks (brunette), while all Trinity women are AKC registered. Nothing could be further from the truth, and I

debunk these myths in my book.

On approach. No woman should ever be afraid to approach a man for a date. Despite what you may think, you can make shyness work for you. The only trouble is it can't be yours.

On opening lines. Women approach me three or four times a day, and almost always with the same old opening lines: "Excuse me, do you know what time it is?" "Is this the right way to the Civic Center?" "Tell me, what's Nick Noble really like?" It's lines like that that gave me time to write this book.

So what are you waiting for? For \$6.95, you can get your love life out of that old, boring rut and into a new one. Act now—call to reserve your copy today! Remember, like I say in the book: "You picked up your room at home, and I weigh a lot less than it does!"

Call Friday nights. I'll be home.

Hospital Costs

cont. from page 6

program will check health care costs after its implementation. The others would like costs controlled before any national health insurance plan is begun.

Everyone seems to agree that national health care is a problem that needs to be addressed. In the end, it may boil down to the relative costs of the alternatives.

In these days of unease over taxes, with Proposition 13 in California and the seeming rightward drift of the electorate nationally, can we afford to pay for national health insurance? On the other hand, can we afford not to?

A Tribute to Freddie Prinze

By Frank Fallon

Last Spring, Professor Harold C. Martin's seminar "Literature of Disorder" raised an interesting question. The class was unable to determine whether a tragic hero of the working classes could exist, the former term implying individuality and personal achievement, the latter conformity to the faceless masses. I believe I have found such an example in the life of Freddie Prinze for the following reasons.

Freddie Prinze committed suicide two years ago at the age of 22. He had risen from a background of Hispanic poor in New York City to become a brilliantly successful ethnic comedian. A hero to his people, Prinze signified the pinnacle of success for having overcome at so young an age the myriad racial and economic barriers that have impeded the acculturation of Hispanic immigrants and their descendants into American society. Many of these people have remained poor and uneducated for generations only dreaming of sudden success and stardom. Freddie Prinze made their dreams a reality, in addition to helping to diffuse resentful attitudes toward Hispanics with his colorful anecdotes of life among the Spanish speaking poor.

His youth and extraordinary success created an aura of admiration around him. Prinze's lowly origins and public identification with his Puerto Rican parentage made him a hero to his people in their struggle to overcome both the prejudices of the American Public and the inertia of their own chronic poor. He gave hope to those who were haunted by the spectre of burned-out ghettos in the South Bronx and Spanish Harlem that they could one day rise from poverty to be respected and self-respecting citizens. Thus, Prinze showed that he was one of his people for he abandoned neither his consideration for their problems, nor his identification with his people upon attaining stardom.

The tragedy that was inherent in Freddie Prinze's success was that he needed his people around him to care for him as a person and help him deal with the depersonalizing traumas of sudden stardom, but he was unable to return to them because of that very stardom. Having become a rich and famous star in an astonishingly short time, Freddie was unprepared to deal

with the crowds of reporters, photographers, opportunists, and admirers who suddenly were flocking around him. More than anything else he needed acceptance from his own kind, but wherever he turned he was worshipped like an idol. Walled off from his people by his stardom and unable to identify with the other stars who were mainly white middle and upper class, Freddie Prinze, after a long talk with close friend Tony Orlando, pulled a revolver from underneath his sofa and shot himself, an ironic victim of the pressures of having his dreams come true too fast and too

soon.

Freddie Prinze was a tragic hero of the working classes; it was by dint of his embodiment of his people's characteristics that he achieved such an individual, ground-breaking success in the entertainment world, and it was inherent in the very nature of his stardom that he failed to live up to the superhuman ideal that his own people had made of him. For in the end, Freddie Prinze was alone, a scared human being crying for help from people who wanted to see in him a god or an idol, and thus were deaf to the screams of agony that betrayed him as a mortal man.

Deke

cont. from page 7

been to a Deke party, Halloween or other, can testify to the importance of its continued existence at Trinity. Deke has been good to Trinity over the years, contributing free and open parties and an alternative atmosphere.

Now is the time for you to help Deke. An all day-night benefit is planned for this Saturday afternoon, possibly to continue on Sunday. Kim Strongin, and the Intergalactic Liberation Orchestra are among the groups who have volunteered their services free of charge to help save the Deke house. Contrary to Deke tradition

and principle, a minimum admission fee of one dollar will be requested at the door which will be good for the duration of the party. In addition, there will be a nominal charge for beer.

If you have ever enjoyed the hospitality of the Deke house, fear the loss of the house, or are just plain curious, please attend this benefit. Show your support of Deke. Deke is too valuable to the Trinity Community, present and future, to allow it to slip from existence. Please come.

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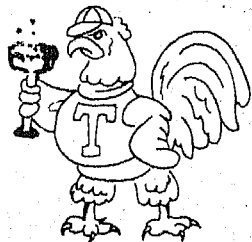
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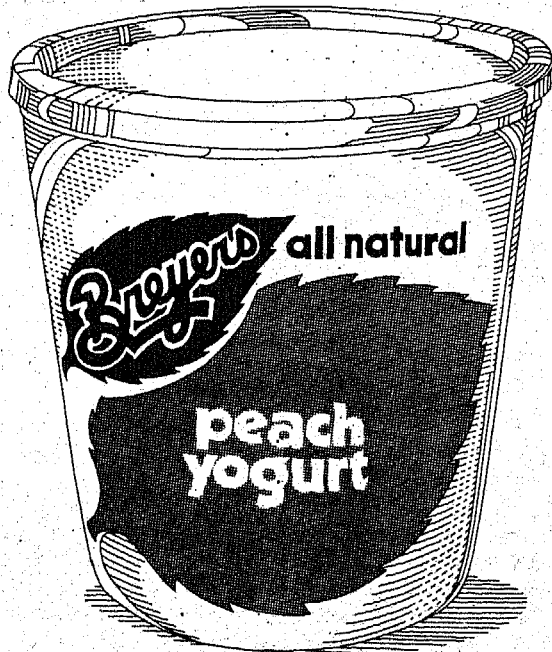
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Arts

Music Review

Slavophile Choruses Highly Entertaining

by Sarah Jane Kovner

Trinity campus was not so dead Friday night, as it may have appeared. There was a great deal of activity at the pub—nearing the later hours. Likewise there was a great deal going on at the Goodwin theatre where the Yale Russian Chorus and its sister organization, the Yale Slavic Chorus, came to sing.

The Russian Chorus was started

basically on the initiative of Denis Mickiewicz, a member of the Yale Russian Club in 1953. He insisted that the members of the club would better understand Russian music by actively participating in it. Hence the chorus evolved, not only as a musical and interpretive organization, but as a successfully diplomatic one as well. The Russian chorus' repertoire includes Negro spirituals and American

songs in addition to Eastern European music.

The audience had both the fortune and the misfortune to be watching a concert that was simulcast live on Connecticut Public Television. Our misfortune (though rather mild), was the hostess Nancy Savin who gave the necessary speech about what will happen to us when we are on the air, and how we might best conduct ourselves. She requested that we continue "busing and titlating" until 8:00, when we become "airborne." The audience's fortune was in a high standard of performance, from crisp cadences to superb solos. One remained fairly unaware of the mechanics of lights, camera, etc.

The Yale Russian chorus performed Russian music of the church (18th and 19th century), folk songs of Latvia, and soldier songs from the times of Peter the Great and songs from the Napoleonic wars. The Russian chorus was conducted by Steven Lipsitt.

The Yale Slavic chorus, conducted by Erica Weiss, sang village songs of Eastern Europe. The influence of the Turks on the Bulgarians flavored this music with

unusual dissonances and vocal techniques.

The Yale Russian chorus started the evening robustly with "We Praise Thee, O God" (or, for the Russians who will read this review, Tebe Boga khvalim). This was composed by the 19th century composer D.S. Bortniansky. The text of this hymn is from the time of St. Augustine and St. Ambrose. It is attributed in authorship to St. Niceta of Remesiana. This transcription was a mixture of warmth and sincerity, coupled with spicy crescendos. "Legend of the twelve Brigands" (zhilo dvenadtsat razboinikov), is a 19th century folk song arranged by Denis Mickiewicz, the Yale scholar previously mentioned. The subject of the song is delightful in its subtle twist. A monk tells of robbers and how the chief of these robbers, Kudiar, is "touched by God" and goes to a monastery. The monk narrator then reveals himself as Kudiar, in a very original confession. The performance of this legend was greatly enhanced by the second to last bass solo. The song "Glasom Moim" (With my voice) was the psalm 142, set to music by Arkhangelshy (1846-1924). It started out with a grave canticle sung by a bass solo, and proceeded convincingly as the chorus entered in full voice. Soldiers! (Soldatushki) an 18th century piece arranged by Mickiewicz, was one of the highlights of the evening. Conductor Lipsitt certainly added an element of surprise to the proceedings when he turned to the audience and gave a bright-eyed solo. The whistler was also much appreciated. The fact that this is a vodka song was exemplified in its acceleration of tempo and then sentimental slowing down.

After this song the Slavic Chorus took the stage. This is a noticeably smaller group and added a nice element of contrast to the more outspoken Russian chorus. The first song was a Bulgarian folk song, "Shto ti se maika." The

subject matter was concerned with that awkward threesome, the daughter, her lover, and her mother. Apparently mother is not pleased with the sound of this young man's fife, nor the sound his feet make on the walk. Although this material is pleasant, it suffered somewhat in the rather precarious solo performance. But the full chorus sections were assuaging.

In Yaninko, a Bulgarian lament, the three soloists sang with great subtlety. "Brepunko," a song about a village bumpkin who falls in love with Petrunka on whom he splashes mud at the dance, was accented with an acceleration of tempo fitting to its subject, and dramatic "yips."

After intermission, the Yale Russian chorus returned to sing a 17th century folk song "Akh ty step" (O steppe so wide, Volga our mother, so free). This song effectively revealed its theme, that the soaring eagle mustn't come too close to the ground in the event that it may be caught and lose its freedom. The motion through dissonances, the chordal harmonies, gave one a peculiar orientation with the earth over which the eagle was soaring, as well as the sky through which it was flying. The unison of voices at the end was tactfully handled. "Kalinka" (song of the snow-ball tree) was vibrant and exhilarating in contrast to the heavily weighted song preceding it. The soloist was superb, as he overlapped his phrases with those of the chorus. They obviously enjoyed singing this one.

This concert was certainly not lacking in atmosphere. It portrayed "the Mother Country" with warmth, humor, and irony. Even the sentimentality was in place and not cloying in any sense of the word. Nor was the evening lacking in aesthetic appeal, from Mr. Lipsitt's white bow-tie and waistcoat, to the Moscow backdrop. Its greatest asset was contrast and variety, and an audience chock-full of Russians!

Music Review

Snowblind's Emergence

by David Winans

The news has got to get out. There is amongst us a band of music lovers putting their hearts into and producing a harsh brand of rock-n-roll. Five Trinity students have drawn on the adolescent art they have grown up with these past twenty years. Today, they have stepped out on their own to release their musical love. The student prisoners of rock-n-roll present their product. Are you ready?

The first note has been delivered. With Snowblind's initial Trinity performance at Saint Anthony Hall on Saturday night, November 5, the group played with energetic enthusiasm to thunderous applause. Like the opening lyrics of an old Kink's song summon, "Girl you really got me rockin'." After the group had blazed through this memorable token, I stood up totally convinced.

I responded, like the other witnesses around me, with a fist in the air and an awakened heart pounding relentlessly. The two guitarists never slowed down their maniacal pace. The drummer beat on, the bass player held instrument over shoulder and the expert

keyboards man could only smile at the scene of inspiration. For the singer, there were only momentary periods of calm, where he seemed to stop and rest his rock-n-roll heart before the next leap straight into the sounds his soul craved and responded to all night long. After the first performance, all seemed affirmed for him: the beat was true, the music goes on. His voice never let us down, nor did the band that drove on. As the last chord's echo gripped my mind, I wondered if those departed rock-n-rollers, wherever they were, might now be smiling down at these five students. I bet they were.

What next? For certain, the band needs to polish its presentation somewhat. The raw, rough sound fit in well with their hard rock material. Yet practice will help them fill out the sound, making it more appealing. Don't get me wrong. I'm not asking Snowblind to be attractive like some disco group. Having experienced the voodoo trance of their music, most of it late 60s and the better material of the 70s, I just want them to

Cont. on P. 11



Yale's distaff slavophiles got together last Friday night in the Goodwin Theatre to perform as the Yale Slavic Chorus. The group performed with the all-male Yale Russian Chorus in a concert which was simulcast over CPTV.

photo by Suwathin Phiansunthon

Book Review

Non-Partisan Praises For Cuba

by Jon Zonderman

Jonathan Kozol, who won the National Book Award a dozen years ago for *Death at an Early Age*, could very well be a candidate for the same award this year for his latest effort, *Children of the Revolution*.

In *Death*, Kozol told the sad story of children, especially black children, stultified and stunted by poor school, poor curriculum, and racial animosity in the Boston school system of the early 1960s.

In his latest book Kozol is telling a story of success, the story of the Cuban education system since the Castro revolution 20 years ago.

The book is neatly divided into two themes. One has to do with the "Great Campaign" of the early 1960s, when almost a quarter of a million students, mostly of high school age, took a year off from their own studies to go into the hinterlands and teach the peasants how to read.

The second half of the book is about the Cuban school system, with special emphasis on the place education has in the maintenance of the atmosphere of the Revolution which has kept Cuba from stagnating during the last 20 years.

In his introduction, Kozol tells the reader that this book should not be looked upon as a treatise about the perfect school system or about the "goodness" of the Revolution in Cuba. He tries throughout the book, even in his moments of adulation for the educational accomplishments of the Cuban schools, to stay away from making political statements or invidious comparisons between Cuban and American schools.

The book is a history of a success, a success which should be known. And Kozol has stuck to the success story.

In fact, some of the better parts of the book are his conversations with school children, which he

recounts towards the end of the book. These conversations show, on several different occasions, the taking of the Revolutionary ideology a little too far in the educational sphere.

Perhaps the most powerful exchange between Kozol and the students is the following:

"I ask the students to define the meaning of 'freedom' in the terms they find correct. I say that 'freedom' at Kent State (the school is called the Martyrs of Kent State) in Ohio came very close to meaning 'free speech.'"

"Sandra shot right back with one of her no-nonsense definitions: 'Freedom means...when you are free from international capitalistic exploitation.'"

"I plug a little for freedom of speech. At first only one student, Barbara, who has been almost entirely silent up to now, conceded a bit of value here. 'Freedom of speech is going to be important if you want to try to build up solidarity among the people in a land that is oppressed.' She adds, however, 'Guns are quicker.'"

"When I ask the crucial question, though, I run right into a stone wall: 'Do you have free speech in Cuba now?'"

"We don't perceive that as a useful question," Mario replies, 'In our society we are already free from exploitation now.'"

Kozol is obviously disturbed by this.

One can hardly call him an apologist for an undemocratic society, despite all the laudatory comments he makes about the educational system of Cuba. When push comes to shove, he asks some hard questions about the impact of a revolutionary education on students who will someday realize that they live in an interdependent world.

He has a real fear that the rhetoric of the revolutionary movement, which is useful in distinguishing points of view, has become true belief, and more than that, unquestioning belief.

As I think it would be to any educator from a liberal society, that is disturbing to Kozol. He makes no bones about it. Cuba has done a great service to its population. No one should be illiterate.

But Kozol does not want to give up liberal democratic values to achieve educational greatness. He believes that education is, ultimately, a search for truth, and that that truth is not some kind of rote memorization of Leninist principles.

The book is a fascinating juxtaposition to *Death at an Early Age*. And those who look at the title and accuse Kozol of being a Red ought to read the book...closely.

WRTC Plays Albums

WRTC will play the following albums in their entirety each weekday at 4:00 p.m.

Tuesday, November 14: 10 cc, "Bloody Tourists"

Thursday, November 16: Donald Fagen & Walter Becker, "Walk It Like You Talk It"

Friday, November 17: Aerial, "In the Middle of the Night"

Monday, November 20: Richard Torrance, "Anything's Possible"

More Arts

Arts Calendar

edited by Judith Wolff
THEATRE

The third production of the 1978-79 Yale Repertory Theatre, a new version of Bertoldt Brecht and Kurt Weill's musical masterpiece, Mahogany, adapted and directed by Keith Hack, will open on Friday, November 17, (preview Nov. 16), at 8:00 p.m., at the YRT, corner of Chapel and York Sts., New Haven. It will continue in repertory with "Mistaken Identities," two new American plays by Christopher Durang and Robert Auletta, through mid-December. For reservations or information, contact the YRT box office, (203) 436-1600; mail orders are addressed to YRT Box office, 222 York St., New Haven, Ct. 06520.

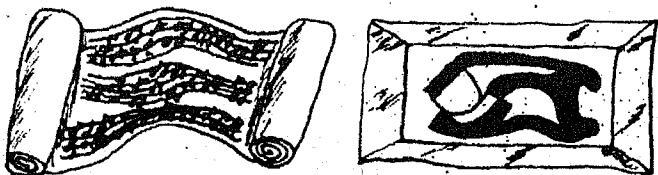
The Goodspeed Opera House in East Haddam, Connecticut is now accepting applications for the 1979 season Apprentice program. The Goodspeed Apprentice Program is a noon-performing technical apprenticeship where participants are given practical experience in the production of professional theatre. To receive an application, write Apprentice Program, Goodspeed Opera House, East Haddam, Connecticut, 06423.

The Hartford Stage Company has announced casting for its production of "Boy Meets Girl," a comic look at movie-making during Hollywood's heyday of the 1930's. The play was written by Bella and Samuel Spewack, and was first presented on Broadway in 1935. This production, the second in the Stage Company's 1978-79 season, will open on November 17 and run through December 23. For information call (203) 527-5151.

New England Repertory Theatre presents: "The School For Wives," by Moliere. The play will run from November 18-December 17, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8:00 p.m., and Sundays at 2:00 p.m. The New England Repertory Theatre is located at the corner of Oxford and Chatham Streets, in Worcester, Mass. For information call (617) 798-8685.

The Yale Repertory Theatre has announced its first Sunday Series new play reading of the year. The script, "Deathbed Follies," by Baltimore playwright Gordon Porterfield, will be read Sunday, November 19 at 4:00 p.m. at the theatre, located at the corner of York and Chapel Streets, in New Haven. The public is invited, and admission is free.

Jim Pomeroy, a leading San Francisco artist, will appear in "A Short Variety Show" at a MATRIX Evening Performance at the Wadsworth Atheneum, Wednesday, November 15, at 8:00 p.m. The event is free and the public is invited. For information call 278-2670.



MUSIC

The Trinity Concert Choir will perform "An Evening of Twentieth Century Music" on Sunday, November 19 at 8:15 p.m. in the college chapel. The performance will include soloists, orchestra and dance ensemble.

ARTS

An exhibition of American Folk Art is on display at Gallery A107 of Hartford's Wadsworth Atheneum now through November 26. The Atheneum is open to the public Tuesday through Thursday, 11 a.m.-3p.m., Friday 11 a.m.-8 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

Amherst, Mass.—If you are a visual artist, performer, craftsman, or writer this is your chance to participate in the largest arts festival in New England. You have until January 15 to apply for the 1979 New England Artist Festival and Showcase which will be held the weekend of May 11, in Northampton, Mass. The festival is sponsored by the Arts Extension Service of the Division of Continuing Education at the University of Mass. at Amherst, in cooperation with the Valley Advocate newspaper. Applications may be obtained by calling (413) 545-2013, or by writing to the Arts Extension Service, Box 321, North Amherst, Mass. 01059.



LECTURES AND POETRY

On November 16, Boston photographer Reginald Jackson, who has seen and documented much of west Africa through a camera lens, will participate in a photography workshop at the CRT's Craftery Gallery, 1445 Main Street, starting at 7 p.m. The workshop is free and open to the public.

On the Dick Cavett show on Wednesday, November 15 at 7 p.m.: Actor-dramatist-author Emlyn Williams is a gentleman whose three diverse interests have won him a vast number of fans, most of whom are unaware of his other two careers. Williams discusses his plays, his books on crime and detection and his role in the current New York production of "The Playboy of the Western World." First of two parts. Williams will perform at Trinity in February.

Improv Succeeds In Dance Concert

By Kathy Shields

For those who generally rebel against the rigid confines of structured dance, Friday night's improvisation workshop and performance was their chance to be free. Conducted by dance professor Judy Dworin and Mona Daleo, the entire three hours was a haven for the free spirit.

Improvisational movement knows no choreography. The dancers relate to the world and people around them, expressing whatever they feel through every part of their body. They try to become totally aware of their environment and the relationship of their body to it. If totally involved and uninhibited it can provide many rewarding experiences.

The hour and a half workshop which preceded the performance was well attended, but mostly by people from outside the Trinity student body. The class stressed the need to be open and loose. It encouraged people to be friendly, to do what they felt most like doing. It urged them to explore. In general people responded well and were able to totally lose themselves in the class.

The performance, however, was the hit of the evening. Performed to a receptive audience which packed Wean Lounge, it was in all respects delightful. Everything was done very informally. The crowd watched the two dancers limber up and prepare themselves and later felt they were direct participants in the show.

Unlike most dance performances where what is viewed represents weeks of work and polish, this was totally unrehearsed. The whole object of improvisation is to create something new everytime. Judy and Mona, who work together two or three times a week, commented that whenever they find their movements falling into a pattern they immediately set out to break it. How do they decide what to do each time? They've learned to capture their immediate impulses and to go with them. They don't think about making any decision. They just do it.

The pieces were varied. Some were just a flow of motion, beautiful in their simplicity. Others were more rousing like "Boots" in which both women donned hiking boots and began to experiment with the sounds they could bang out to accompany their movements. What was incredible to watch was the way these unrehearsed movements of the pair interrelated. They did not mimic

each other but worked in a harmony and union which reflection could not have come close to achieving. Everything seemed perfect and yet nothing was planned.

There were many amusing aspects of the performance. "The Nook," a piece which dealt with exploring the inside of a fireplace, had the audience hysterical as the two clambered over each other to investigate very facet of what they assumed to be a strange and new object. Though many upon hearing this would be hesitant to consider such a scene dance, it was actually a very creative and unique series of dance movements.

After intermission, Judy and Mona asked the audience to supply them with words. The suggestions were thrown out one after the other to be caught and interpreted by the dancers. The imagination and skill of the two, if not obvious to all before this point, were soon made so. Words like "rain" and "crackle" provoked pieces that emphasized the sounds and feelings involved. Other words like "Balloon" inspired the dancers to physically imitate the motion and appearance of the objects. When one person called out "fried chicken" the audience thought at last they had them stumped. Instead the pair created their rendition of a chicken about to be fried, in a manner so comical and so clever that it left one amazed at the process by which it could be devised so quickly.

The softer and more serious pieces clearly displayed the dancing talents of the performers. Their grace and poise were faultless. Their bodies flowed easily through every motion. Without music, they provided their own sense of rhythm.

At one point they were joined by a musician, Dawne Werme. She created sounds which they could relate to through dance. Later she played an improvisational piece on a flute which was quite beautiful.

The evening ended with "Candlepiece," which was an improvisation performed around four lit candles. The atmosphere was very soft and relaxing. Their movements and voice sounds created a lonely and haunted feeling. As they restfully moved with the shadows of the light, the night was drawn to a peaceful and refreshing close. No one left without being very impressed and thoroughly intrigued by their performance. All were very "aware" that it had been a special evening.

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More Arts

Guest Poet Walcott To Read His Work

By Barbara J. Selmo

Writing about a poet is an unbelievably difficult thing to do. You can write a 150 word, bone-dry biographical sketch about him, and include a 5 year old, over-exposed photograph, plus a list of all his accomplishments. Perhaps, for a preview, it wouldn't be a bad idea. When I went about writing this article, however, I was advised that if I was going to try to persuade someone to go to a poetry reading, the best thing to do would be to talk about the poet's poems. So, I attempt to do poet and playwright Derek Walcott justice.

Walcott's background is an integral part of his poetry. Born in 1930, in St. Lucia, Windward Islands, British West Indies, he now resides in Trinidad. His black heritage and upbringing in the West Indies have contributed to his poetry greatly. Walcott writes with great feeling for life in Africa and the emotions of the black man. His

imaginative and energetic style has won him acclaim. Walcott has won the Guinness Award for Poetry and the Royal Society of Literature Award, as well as having had his plays performed throughout the Caribbean, Canada, England and the United States. In America, his plays have been performed at the New York Shakespeare Festival and here in Hartford by the Hartford Stage Company.

Whether it is because he started writing poetry at the age of 19, or because he has an amazing sense of place and subject, Derek Walcott's poetry impressed me as being simple and straight-forward. He chose and used words to create the best possible effects. Because I had never read him before, I chose to read and re-read two of his poems, rather than ford through an entire collection. But I found myself studying one poem in particular, "A Far Cry from Africa." As I started to read it, I was immediately impressed by an un-

believable feeling for place and of vivid impressions, like spots of intense color. The poem struck me as a "far cry"; a cry muffled by "white peace controlled by the dead." The poem had lines that easily brought images to my mind, lines like "a wind is ruffling the tawny pelt/ of Africa, Kikuyu, quick as flies/ Batten upon the bloodstreams of the veldt." Walcott weaves a melody, as well as assaulting your mind with strong impressions.

Walcott feels and expresses intensely. Other lines of "A Far Cry from Africa" say "The violence of beast on beast is read. As natural law, but upright man/

seeks his divinity with inflicting pain." These lines, I feel, are the strongest in the poem. Walcott seems to be saying that man has a way of justifying his brutality by comparing it to the similar actions of animals. But when it comes to men treating other men brutally, we accomplish this in the worst ways, and find excuses for our actions.

I also found a current of quiet submissiveness running in Walcott's poetry. Some lines of another poem, called "Parang," are particularly expressive: "I old, so the young crop won't/ Have these claws to reap their waist/ but I know 'do more' from 'don't' Since

the grave cry out 'Make haste!'/ This banjo world have one string/ And all man does dance to that tune."

I know it isn't fair to try to write objectively about someone you have only been reading for two days, so all that I can say honestly is how Walcott impressed me, as I read his poems. Derek Walcott is more than any preview can account for. He is a modern poet that captures attention not by pomp, but by simplicity and feeling.

Derek Walcott will be reading his poetry Wednesday, November 15, 8:00p.m., in Wean Lounge. All are invited to attend a worthwhile poetry encounter.

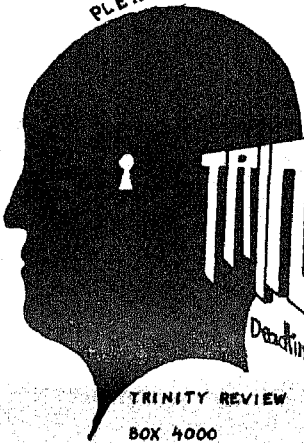
Snowblind's Emergence

cont. from page 10

continue working on it in order for them to get job offers and exposure. The reasons lie behind my belief in their existence. Snowblind creates a sensational feeling, almost like the experience of one's first dope high. They strip your inhibitions and leave you wanting to dance, scream, be the crazy animal we all need to be at times. The entire Trinity campus should be fortunate enough to experience their presence. They

provoke rock-n-roll dancing. The jitterbug has more style and grace, the boogie releases more tension. If I were the White House doctor, I'd order up a dozen of these bands as weekend medicine before ever considering another remedy. But I am one of those Mick Jagger fans who never mellowed out to Cat Stevens and always preferred the Fugs to Jackson Browne. If Snowblind appears before us again, put on your dancing shoes and try it, just once. You'll be rockin' too.

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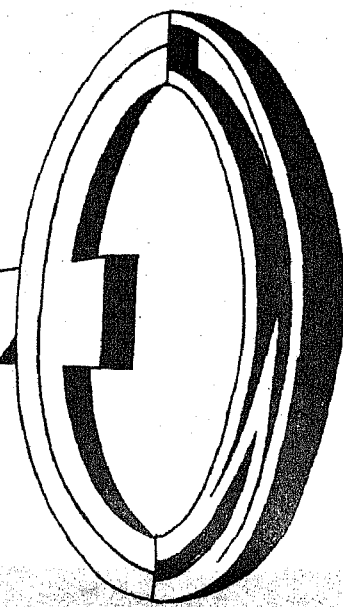


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TRINITY REVIEW

Deadline Fast Approaching



There will be an important meeting of the Review staff this Thursday, November 16 at 7:00 p.m. in the office of the Trinity Tripod.

Announcements

Career Talk

On Thursday, November 16, 1978, at 4:00 p.m. in Wean Lounge, Coopers 7 & Lybrand, and Arthur from Chemical Bank, Citibank, Coopers 7 & Lybrand, and Arthur Andersen and Company will talk about career opportunities in the financial arena. A Wine and cheese reception will follow the program.

History Lecture

"The Fifth Wilmarth S. Lewis lecture will be given on Thursday, November 16 in the Goodwin Theater of the Austin Arts Center at 5:00p.m. The speaker will be Professor Helen Mulvey of Connecticut College. She is a specialist in the history of Ireland. She will speak on "The 18th-Century Irish Parliament: Its Place in the National Tradition."

Ms. Mulvey is a graduate of Brown University and received her Ph.D. from Harvard in 1949. She is the author of numerous reviews and articles in the field of Irish history and has recently been named Ardenghi Professor in the Humanities at Connecticut College.

The Lewis lecture is held annually in honor of Wilmarth S. Lewis, the distinguished collector, editor and historian of 18th-century British life.

The lecture is open to the public.

Psych Meeting

There will be an important meeting for students who are applying to graduate school in psychology tomorrow, Wednesday, November 15 at 4:00p.m. in Life Sciences 134.

The meeting will deal with important and helpful details of the process of applying tests, recommendations, what to do and what not to do, alternatives, techniques, etc.

Minority Students

There will be a meeting of the President's Council on Minority Students on Wednesday, November 15 at 3:30p.m. in Wean Lounge. Minority students and students from overseas are invited to attend.

Women's Center

The Women's Center invites you to a series of Tuesday evening films in McCook Auditorium. On November 14 at 7:00p.m., we will present "Union Maids" and "9 to 5", two films dealing with the struggle of working women to gain

recognition in the workplace. An informal discussion will follow in the Center.

Guest Speaker

On Tuesday, November 14, at 7:00p.m. in Wean Lounge, the Women's Club of Trinity College will sponsor a talk by Barbara Ruhe titled "Juveniles and the Law."

As a member of the New England Lutheran Church Women's Task Force on Children's Rights and a practicing attorney, Ms. Ruhe has dealt extensively with children through the juvenile court system. Her talk will deal with her experiences as Special Public Defender, Superior Court, Juvenile Matters.

Class Changes

Undergraduate classes on Monday, December 11, 1978, will follow the normal Friday class schedule format. Undergraduate classes on Tuesday, December 12, 1978, will follow the normal Thursday class schedule format. These changes for these two days are necessary in order that exactly 13 weeks of each class cycle will be held this semester. Tuesday, December 12, is the last day of undergraduate classes for the term.

Pre-Registration

Pre-registration for the Trinity Term (Spring) 1979 will be on Thursday and Friday, 16-17 November 1978 according to the alphabetical schedule mailed by the Registrar's Office to all students. Any student planning to withdraw voluntarily for the Trinity Term should file a "Notice of Withdrawal" with the Registrar's Office by the pre-registration dates. All students who are expecting to continue at Trinity next term must pre-register on time.

Summer Work

Princeton University sponsors a program for summer work in France for students who are fluent in French. Information on the program is available in one of the blue binders in the Office of Educational Services and Records Reading Room. The application deadline is 15 December.

Letter Grades

Until 5:00p.m. on Friday, December 1, 1978, a student may elect to receive a letter grade in a course he/ she is presently taking on Pass/ Fail basis. Notice must be given on a timely basis to the Registrar's office. No course may

now be converted from a letter grade to the Pass/ Fail system of grading.

Notification Deadline

Students planning to study away from Trinity during the Trinity Term (Spring) 1979 are expected to complete all arrangements and notify the Office of Educational Services and Records of their plans by November 15, 1978.

Legislative Interns

Applications for the 1979 Trinity College Legislative Internship Program are still available. Interested students may pick up a fact sheet and an application form from Mrs. Willard, in Room 322 McCook.

Additional information may be obtained from T.A.'s Lynn Milling and Jeff Seibert or Professor McKee, 527-3151, Ext. 318.

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More Sports

Frank Marchese And The AEMA

By Nick Noble

Most people think of Frank Marchese as the gruff voice and surly presence framed in the window or doorway of the Ferris Athletic Center Equipment Room. But Frank is more than that. Others see him as the genial soul who comes through with you helmet, all repaired, by the next morning, or takes time out from his routine to mend a torn pair of trousers. And to some he is simply the rather stocky individual who parades the sidelines at football games armed with a football and a towel. But Frank Marchese is more than all

these things. He is also the President of the Athletic Equipment Managers Association, a national organization with approximately 400 members from all levels of organized sport.

Formed in 1973, the AEMA's basic philosophy is to exchange ideas, develop a camaraderie nationally among equipment managers, and most importantly, to aid manufacturers in improving their products, concentrating on standards of efficiency, effectiveness, and safety.

Marchese is especially concerned with helmet safety in

football. He would like to see players "get away from blocking with the facemask, and return to the rudiments of shoulder blocking." He states that the flattening of the facemask caused by constant blocking alters the fit of the helmet and thus diminishes its safety efficiency.

"Many of the problems originate in the High Schools," remarks Marchese, "where poorly coached kids get into bad habits. Another problem on the high school level is that they are still utilizing antiquated equipment. The modern helmets manufactured

today all meet the highest standards of NOCSAE."

NOCSAE was founded in 1969 through the efforts of Wayne State University, the American Medical Association, interested Doctors in Sports Medicine, Trainers, and the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, to weed out manufacturers of inferior equipment, and to set standards of safety for the future.

Frank Marchese has been an Equipment Manager for 29 years, and he's seen some changes. "Equipment has become more sophisticated, to meet higher

standards. Manufacturers have gotten out of the business. Once there were 22 helmet manufacturers, now there are six."

A District Director for the AEMA from 1973-75, Marchese was voted in as the Association's President in the fall of 1976. He is also a consultant to several High Schools and Youth Leagues.

A favorite motto of Frank Marchese, the Compleat Equipment Manager: "You never question the cost of equipment when safety is a factor."



Frank Marchese

photo by Nick Noble

Fall Athletes: Turn in your gear to Frank before you are charged for it. This applies especially to JV Soccer.

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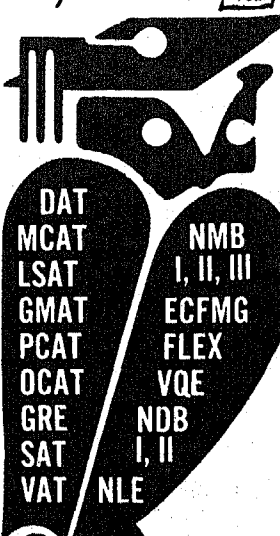
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Mountaineering #5.

REGULATION GARB

You, a faithful follower of this space, have been a mountaineer for some time now. You've studied the fundamentals, selected your gear and experimented with methodology. In short, you are nobody's fool. Nonetheless, you also know a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. So you want to learn more. Smart thinking.

First, you must realize that once the basics of mountaineering are mastered, it is only nuance which distinguishes the true artists from the merely adequate. Therefore, attention to detail, especially in matters of clothing, is vital.

Always protect the head according to seasonal fluctuations. In winter, a warm hat is mandatory. (The head, after all, is the chimney of the body. Avoid cerebral heat loss - it diminishes your psychophysiological abilities.) In summertime, a sun visor or a billed cap will guarantee crucial visibility among the craggy peaks.

Pay particular regard to your footgear. Shoes should be sturdy and stable. A secure footing is of utmost importance. Without it, you're asking for trouble. Point of order: while mountaineering is pursued for fun, it is neverthe-

less serious business. If you are going to down the mountains, rather than vice versa, you must be confident of your standing.

Between the head and the feet lies the area known to pros as "the body." Mountaineering bodywear is usually based on personal preference. However, keep a keen eye out for one common criterion. Your clothes should be comfortable and flexible, allowing for open movement, specifically in the vicinity of the arms. A free and responsive arm is a mountaineer's best friend.

Certain accessories, of course, complement and complete the regulation garb. Expedition flags to mark your territory in public places, connecting ropes for those who prefer the security of mountaineering in tandem and backpacks filled with beer nuts, mugs, bottle openers and other paraphernalia. Beyond these standards, wardrobe styles range from the rustic to the refined. And well they might, for mountaineers are a rugged and individual lot, joined only by a common taste for excellence.



Instructions:
Insert contents of Fig. A into Fig. B. Flex Fig. C 180° transferring contents to Fig. D. Swallow.

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of drinking Busch. The
term originates due to the
snowy, icy peaks sported by the
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seasons 1, 2, 3 and 4)



Don't just reach for a beer.

Head for the mountains.

More Sports

Ice Hockey At Trinity: A Century Gone By Part One

By Nick Noble

The first recorded account of winter skating at Trinity occurs in the Trinity Tablet of 1879. This was just a year after the college had moved its doors from the center of Hartford to the peak of Summit Hill about a mile to the south and west. On its old location, where the state capitol now stands overlooking Bushnell Park, Trinity's proximity to the Park River undoubtedly made for unrecorded ice frolics in an earlier era.

By 1885 the game of ice hockey had become a popular diversion among freshmen. In those latter years of the nineteenth century it was an on-again off-again pastime, subject to the vagaries of Mother

Nature concerning the availability of good ice. Throughout the mid-1880's and well into the 1890's there was constant intramural ice hockey action. Each class would field its own Hockey Eleven, as the game was then played, featuring a Point, six Rushers, two Half-Backs, one Cover-Point, and a Goal-Keeper. The Hockey Elevens of '91 and '92 featured a couple of Rushers named Plumb and Almy.

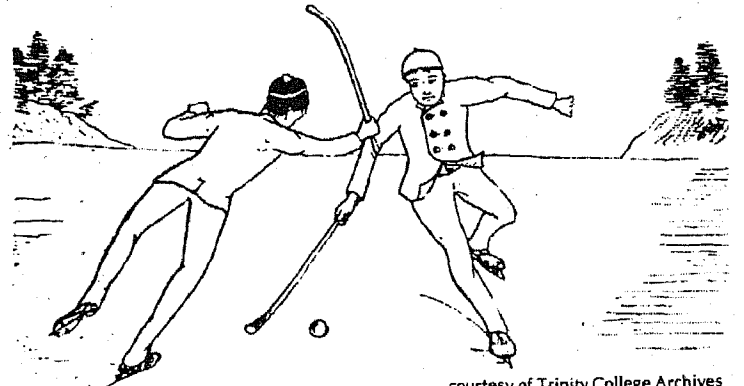
Attempts were made at the turn of the century to organize an official college team to play outside contests, but nothing came of them, as those winters were exceptionally mild and ice time was at a premium. Finally, the Class Team of '08, as freshmen in the winter of 1904-05, arranged three

games against outside competition, and fashioned a 1-2 record in Trinity's premier competitive season of Ice Hockey. Trinity's first official Ice Hockey match was a 6-2 victory over Westminster, but they were downed by Yale 5-3, and were shutout by Taft 4-0.

The following year the first Trinity College Hockey Association was established, and a system was set up whereby each winter the Tennis Courts would be flooded and utilized as a makeshift rink.

One of the leading lights of the Trinity Hockey effort was J. O. Morris, who as a junior in 1906-07 was named Captain of Trinity's first Varsity Hockey Team. Bad weather conditions saw only one

'90 Hockey Eleven.



courtesy of Trinity College Archives

game played that winter: a close, exciting 1-0 loss to Army.

The team continued its losing ways with two losses the following season, including a 6-0 drubbing at the hands of Army. Then in 1908-09, under Captain Paul K. Roberts, Trinity Hockey came into its own. It was a seven man game by then, and Trinity's stalwart seven fashioned a 4-2 season mark, including a thrill-a-minute 1-0 blanking of Amherst. The goalie for that titanic team of Trinitarians was Frank Judson Brainerd, the Bantams' first Hockey star. He held down the starting netminder spot for a quartet of Trinity winters, coming up with six shutouts and three one-goal games out of eighteen played, for a respectable 8-9-1 record. Three of his shutouts came in '08-09.

Trinity's hockey fortunes waned over the next few years. Slumping to 2-3-1 and then to 2-2, over the next five years bad weather, bad teams, and bad fortune gave Trinity a 2-9 record. This was despite the appearance of G. C. Burgwin, who captained the Ice-Men for four straight seasons and single-handedly kept the sport alive at Trinity from 1911-1915.

The Bantam Hockey team of 1915-16 was captained by J. Landon "King" Cole, and played one lone game. The contest was a 4-3 loss against Columbia, and it signalled the end of Trinity Hockey for forty-plus years.

With the coming of the War to end all Wars, Ice Hockey ceased to exist on the Summit. How it would be resurrected is a story for another time.



courtesy of Trinity College Archives

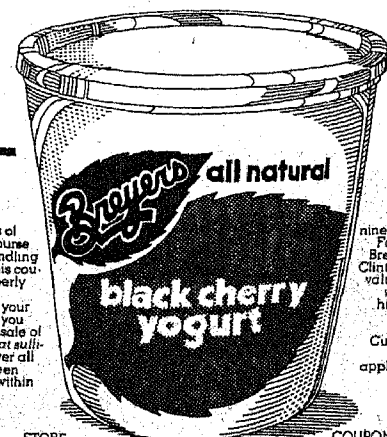
Trinity Hockey: 1908



Psi U Aids Youth photo by Sam Gray

On a recent Saturday, the brothers of the Psi Upsilon fraternity took advantage of the pleasant weather to invite twelve Hartford youths to a picnic at their house, and to the Bantams' football game. Pre-game entertainment was provided in the form of culinary delights from the Psi U kitchen and intense competition on the house basketball court.

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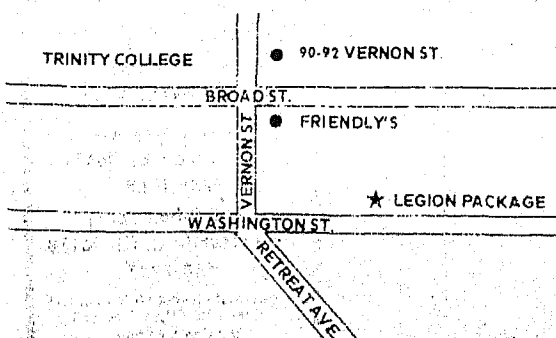


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New England Small College Champions: Trinity

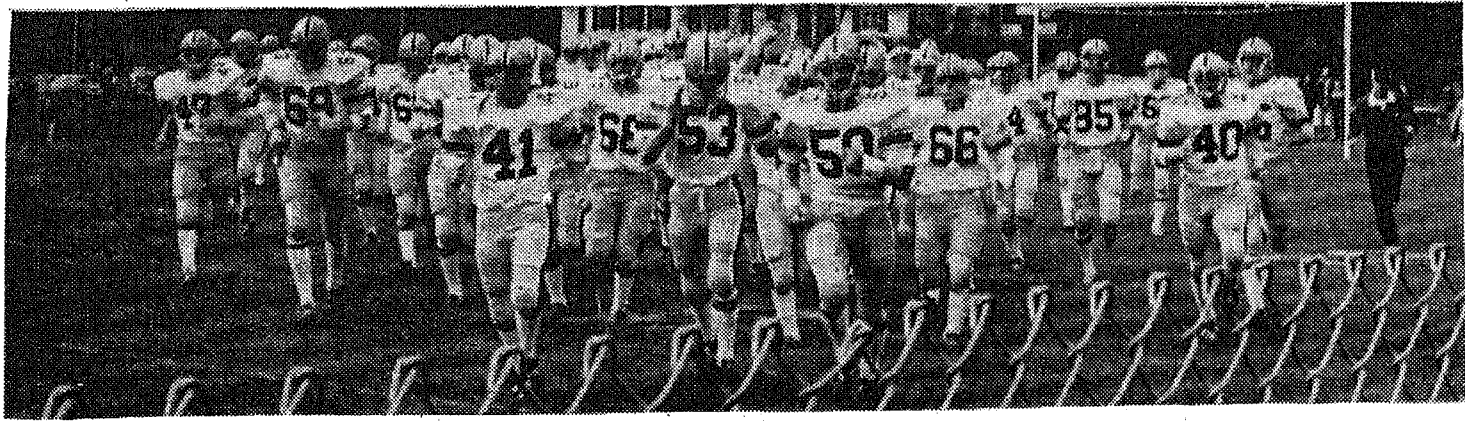


photo by Nick Noble



photo by Amy Polayes

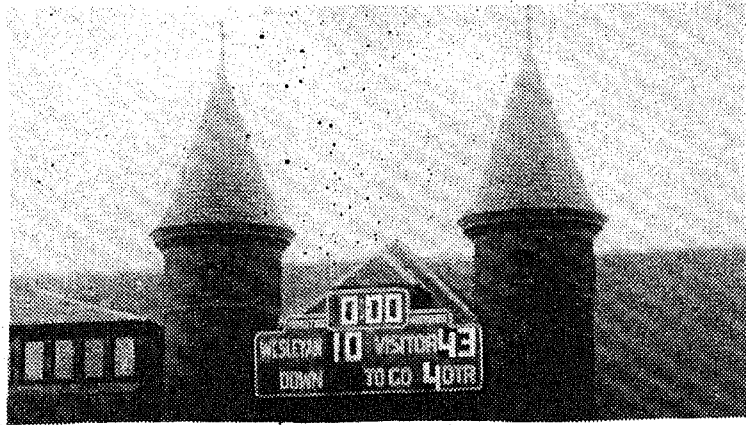


photo by Amy Polayes

Varsity Football



7-1

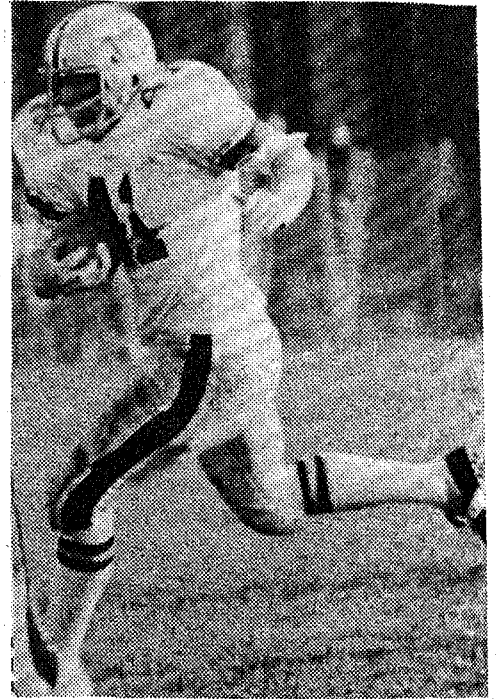


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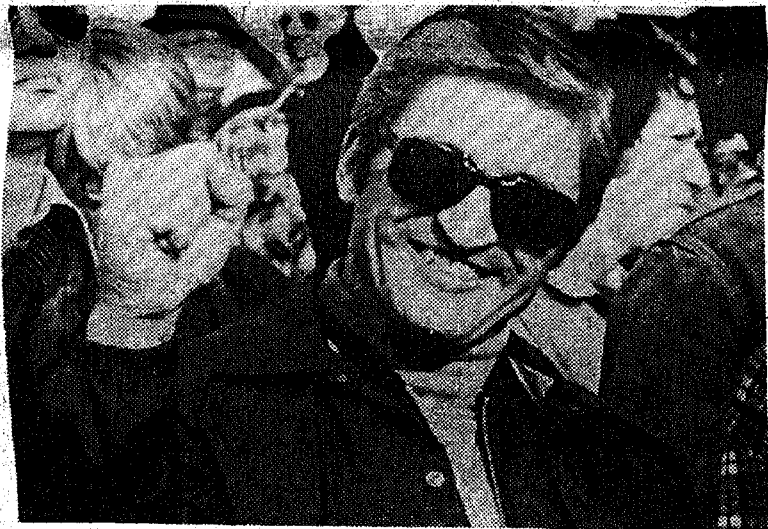


photo by Nick Noble



photo by Nick Noble

Waterpolo Finishes 6th In East

Did the Ducks choke this year? They were one of the premier teams in the East; for at least the first two months of the season, they were unbeatable. But what happened when Trinity entered the championship season? In the New England it seemed that they were flat. There was one missing ingredient that prevented the Ducks from taking the N.E. crown. A major reason could be that without a coach, there are limits upon a team that has student player-coaches.

This past weekend, the Ducks ventured to Lehigh to participate in the Div. II Eastern Championships—the best teams east of the Mississippi in Div. II. In addition, Trinity's hopes of a possible championship faded when starting goalie Fritz Eberle broke his ankle on Thursday, another starter could not go, and starter Rich Katzman came down with an asthma attack and could not breathe because of the smoggy atmosphere.

With their backs to the wall, Trin was forced to put their second leading scorer, co-capt.-coach Kent Reilly in goal. Thus, the Ducks fielded a team featuring three starters, a semi-starter, and two inexperienced players. In the first game of the tourney against Monmouth College (the eventual winners), Trin ignored their shortcomings and gave Monmouth a game. The Ducks offense became a two-man offense behind the brilliant play of Mike Hinton and co-capt.-coach Rob Calgi who accounted for 30 of Trin's 36 goals in the Easterns. At half-time, Monmouth lead 5-3 in a closely contested game.

Kickout fouls killed Trin in the second half of the game as Trin was accessed 7 personals. Monmouth went on to win despite the fine play of mainstay Ted Murphy on defense and Lenny Adam starting for the first time in a pressure situation. Calgi and Hinton lead Trin with three goals apiece whilst Katzman added a single tally.

The loss sent Trin into the losers bracket of the tourney where the best they could finish was fifth. The next game for Trin was against New England rival So. Conn., who were also missing two starters. Trinity won the game in overtime 14-12, staging a tremendous comeback in the final minutes. The key to the win was the excellent play of Kent Reilly in the nets. Reilly garnered 17 saves in the contest and his pinpoint passes and heads up play kept Trin in the game. Southern took a 7-5 first half lead despite the heroics of Reilly. Hinton tallied thrice while Calgi and Katzman put thru singleton goals.

Trin kept parity with Southern in the third quarter behind three goals by Calgi as the score stood 9-8. The play of Murphy, Tick Houk, and the surprising Adam inspired the Ducks. Southern hit for two quick goals in the fourth quarter to up their lead to 11-8 before Hinton struck for two tallies to close within one goal. With two

minutes to go, the Southern goalie made a save and held the ball in his hands until Calgi slammed it into the goal to tie the score at eleven-all. Each team was unable to score in the final minutes of play and overtime resulted.

The Ducks broke the game wide open in the first overtime period with three quick goals. Houk executed a perfect pick, Adam drove and was passed the ball and fired in a goal. Hinton tallied on a push off shot and Calgi coverted on a penalty shot to give Trin a 14-11 lead. Calgi and Hinton teamed up to score six goals apiece. Trin's defense held Southern off in the second overtime behind the heroics of Reilly in the goal and Murphy on defense.

Trin contested Penn State for their final game of the season on Sunday. With Katzman out, Trin used their frosh against the more experienced Penn Staters. The Ducks took a quick 4-1 lead in the opening minutes of play but the lead eroded into a 6-5 first quarter

lead. Hinton played a brilliant game to lead Trin with seven goals. In the first quarter, Hinton tallied three, Calgi two, and Houk one to account for Trin's goals. Penn State came back in the second quarter to tie the score up at 9. Hinton tallied twice whilst Katzman deflected one in. Frosh Dave Pike, Kyle Parrow, Mike Merin, Rik Eberle, and Link Collins played like experienced veterans.

The Ducks were unable to keep pace with Penn as they succumbed 15-17. Hinton and Calgi tickled the twine twice more and Reilly came out of the nets to score one. Trinity finished the 1978 season at 20-5, their best season ever. Their fine showing in the Easterns this year, however, could not have been achieved without the self-sacrifice of a team discipline. Credit must be given to Reilly, who sacrificed himself from being on offense and possibly gaining All-East honors, to fill in the nets. Aloha.

More Sports

Sports Scene From The Summit

by Nick Noble

At first glance it looked like it would be Wesleyan's year against Trinity. On three different occasions the Cardinals of Middletown went into a contest against the Bantams of Hartford favored.

First it was their undefeated Field Hockey team, which traveled to Trinity with an unblemished 7-0 record and hopes of perfection.

Next it was their Tournament-bound Soccer team, whose strong seven-win season had them vying for the ECAC Championship, when Trinity marched into Middletown for the ultimate game of the regular season.

Finally it was their hard-hitting Football team, whose 6-1 mark going into the last game against the Bantams made this past Saturday's contest the final factor in deciding who would wear the New England Small College Crown.

Trinity's unbeaten Field Hockey stars whacked the first nail into the Cardinal coffin with a 3-2 win in Hartford. Wesleyan closed out what the *Wes. Argus* termed its "finest hockey season ever" with a 10-1 record, but that one loss was to Trinity, who also posted its best-ever season with a nine-win unbeaten mark.

The second nail was driven home in the most unexpected fashion, as Trinity accomplished what many uninitiated observers might call a miracle. The Tournament-bound Cardinal powerhouse accepted the challenge of lowly Trinity (suffering through their worst season in years with a 1-7-3 record) with an air of confident diffidence, and were stunned into silence when the smoke had cleared and the Bantams had emerged a 2-1 victor. For the first time all season Trinity established its own brand of play and controlled the ball for most of the contest. Ably supported by a quartet of wild and crazy fans (Will Rogers, John Ruskin, Pete Milliken, and Megan Ryan) the Bantam Booters played the kind of Soccer that they knew all along they could achieve, and Wesleyan found itself once more a victim of that unique Trinity spirit which time and again denies defeat.

On Saturday, before a massive crowd at Wesleyan (where the Trinity fans practically outnumbered the Cardinal rooters) two 6-1 squads met in mortal combat for all the marbles in the New England Small College Scene. Favored by 9½ (but what does the Boston Globe know about Connecticut?) Wesleyan scored early on a field goal by their triple threat QB John Papa. But after that it was all Trinity, as they avenged the lopsided slaughters of the past two years with a 43-10 cauterizing of the Cardinals.

That was the final nail: coffin sealed and shut. A few brief words, a peal of Taps, and the red and black flag lowered reverently to half-mast.

Soon comes the snow, and a brand new winter season with the Trinity-Wesleyan slate wiped clean and set to start all over again.

The unsung heroes of this autumn's athletic action don't wear team uniforms. They dress casually, and they cruise the countryside in a beat-up brown Celica, chasing Trinity teams with their cameras clicking and pens scratching, always on the move, and always on the spot.

They are responsible for all the attention heaped upon Trinity Sports by the press this fall, and they take most of the credit for those really neat programs dished out for half a buck at all the home football games.

They're the dynamic duo of the Trinity News Bureau; the Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid of Sports Publicity: Randy Pearsall and Jon Lester.

Pearsall is Trinity's Sports Information Director, a post which he fills most admirably by turning out a ton of words weekly in the form of Press Releases, editing, writing (with a little help from his friends), and compiling the football programs, preparing the Sports section of the Trinity Reporter, and constantly haranguing the ECAC and the NCAA for cumulative statistics and a little recognition.

photo by Nick Noble



Randy Pearsall



Jon Lester photo by Nick Noble



Pearsall and Lester, the dynamic duo of Sports Publicity.

He also goes above and beyond the call of duty by taking countless pictures, helping to coach the Soccer team, and standing out in the pouring rain to announce the starting lineups of the Trinity-Wesleyan Field Hockey game. Sources also concur that Mr. Pearsall runs a snappy press box and has good taste in expensive champagne.

Jon Lester is the Trinity College Photographer. A staid, civilized, happily married family man when at home in Avon, each week he descends wildly on a series of Trinity athletic contests, camera in hand, in order to record them for posterity. He also performs above and beyond the call of duty when he risks life and limb by traveling with Pearsall, listening to that stalwart soul moon listlessly over women athletes or hyperventilate excitedly when there are ten minutes to go before a game and he hasn't yet found a parking space.

As Jon Lester's car approached the exit to Middletown, Randy Pearsall waxed poetic: "I'm in love with that bridge," he declared. "Ever since I took Crew shots for five hours from it, I've been in love with that bridge."

"I don't know, Randy," Lester replied, deadpan. "You should get out more. Meet a few people. Establish some kind of social life, you've been too sheltered. In love with bridges..."

At Coast Guard Jon Lester sat listlessly in the Press Box. "Here I am. I'm 34 years old. I don't care who wins or loses this game. Just as long as I get some good pictures." Less than a minute later Jon Lester was on his feet, shouting "Go! Go! Go!" as Pat McNamara hauled in a long pass and wheeled downfield, his camera by his side, forgotten. Randy Pearsall sat back in his tattered blue sweater and grinned cherubically.

photo by Amy Polayes

Men's Soccer Sets Back Wesleyan

Cont. from P. 16

bench roared onto the field to engulf the perpetrator of this second tally.

Sensing a much-desired victory, Trinity held on, and refused to fall into the trap of laying back and waiting out the clock. They played even more fiercely in the last twenty minutes, and only in the last two minutes did the Cardinals mount any sort of threat. At that point, however, Trinity was not about to let slip this sweetest of victories. As the final horn sounded, the embracing Trinity players truly represented the "thrill of victory", their beaten counterparts, the "agony of defeat".

The 1978 season, therefore was a period of tremendous highs and lows. From a promising start of 1-0-1, with a superb effort (1-0) to powerhouse Babson in their third game, the Bantams saw their season go down the drain. With injuries to key players, a fair amount of bad luck, and only an occasional spark of the intensity of last year, the booters went through a winless draught of nine games. The tremendous effort of last Wednesday sent the spirits soaring once again.

The game against Wesleyan was the last for five seniors who have been at Trinity for four years. For co-captain Peyton Fleming this was

a long season, in which he was frequently injured and never quite returned to early season form. The other co-captain, Paul Pieszak, who was dubbed "the Glove" for his superb coverage of opponent's best players, had a solid season defensively but also was frustrated at the lack of results. Larry Hallett had a fairly good season personally, as he used his quickness and aggressiveness to find a home at defense, and later, in the midfield. The team will miss the fire he showed in games. Kevin Maloney, a quiet but determined gentleman, did his job as sweeper in solid fashion, helping to anchor the defense with his steady play. And last but in no way least, is David Schwab. This guy was a tremendous leader in his own way, constantly yelling encouragement to his teammates and keeping the team spirit up. In no way can Schwab's infectious zeal for soccer ever be replaced. To these seniors Trinity soccer says goodbye and good luck. The Wesleyan victory, such a fantastic taste, should make the season a little better to remember.

Kudos also to the coaches: Robie Shults, who helped the team keep its heads held high throughout the season, and Randy Pearsall, who aided them with his enthusiasm and coaching tips.

Trin Rugby Edged By Wesleyan 11-4

This past Saturday morning, in a prelude to (though not prophetic of) the Trin-Wes Football clash, the Cardinals edged out the Bantams in Rugby action 11-4.

In the first half a few minor Trinity penalties gave Wesleyan good field position, and they managed a score, missing the conversion. Still, it was a close, hard-fought contest.

At the half it was still anyone's game. Trinity came out strong and tough, and a blazing 60-yrd. run by inside-center Dave Johnson tied up the score. The Bantams' kick attempt also failed. Trinity wing-forwards Mike Ouellette and Bruce Shea continued to apply pressure on the Wesleyan backfield, at-

tacking from the scrum.

But the superior Cardinal pack held off these charges and managed to dominate play, pushing the Trinity scrum all over the field, winning most of the loose rucks, and controlling all the set plays. They managed to score another try, and then secured a penalty kick to clinch the victory.

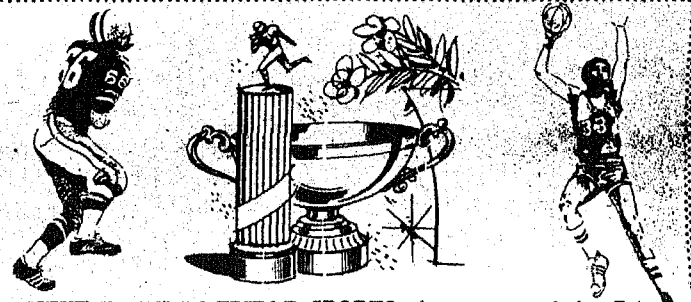
Returning hooker Tom Miller won several hooks, and also outstanding for Trin was the backfield, led by Johnson, Kim Burns, and Gus Reynolds.

Playing after only a week of practice, the Bantam Rugger's performance on Saturday bodes well for the Spring season.

ALUMNI TROPHY

INTRAMURAL STANDINGS AS OF NOV. 12, 1978

AD	131
Pal U	128
Jones	73
Cunning Linguists	66
Moons	65
Assassins	62



NEXT WEEK IN TRIPOD SPORTS: A wrap-up of the 7-1 Football Season and the 20-5 Waterpolo team. Also pre-season pieces on a host of up-coming winter sports.

Sports

Bantam Booters Edge Wesleyan 2-1

Last Wednesday, the Varsity Soccer team travelled to Wesleyan in what was to be the final regular season game for both squads. On the surface, the game appeared to be a mismatch. For the second straight year, Wesleyan was coming into the contest with a fine record (6-4-1) and high expectations. In addition, the Cardinals had just learned that they had made the playoffs (also for the second consecutive year), when Westfield State was disqualified for using an ineligible player. Wesleyan should have had plenty of incentive for this game.

One year ago, this highly-touted playoff-bound squad came to Trinity and were embarrassed by a devastating Bantam attack, 5-0. This year's Trinity team, in marked contrast, came into the game with a 1-7-3 record, and a multitude of shattered hopes. Once again, however, attempts to predict the outcome based on reason and rationality proved fruitless, for, after all, this was Trinity vs. Wesleyan. And, in an exhilarating, incredible and bizarre end to this strangest of seasons, the Bantams bowled over the Cardinals, 2-1, in an excellent tilt which revealed Trinity at the height of its game, and which produced horror and shock in Middletown for the second straight year.

The first half of the game was fairly well-played, but for Trinity, it appeared to be only a continuation of their past woes. The Bantams

were not playing with as much intensity as the situation seemed to warrant. But the strange part of the story is that the Cardinals were also flat, something which was inexplicable under the circumstances. When a Wesleyan forward made a tremendous individual move and beat keeper Thomas Adil to the upper left hand corner, there was a certain joy but none of the wild celebration that one had come to expect from a team which has just scored in this tremendous rivalry.

It was perhaps at this juncture that the Bantam booters realized they could still have this game. For the rest of the first half, Trinity did not roll over, but actually seemed to come on a bit stronger than their opponents. In the half-time discussion, suggestions of going all-out and giving everything were absorbed by the team. What did they have to lose? The answer, of course, was nothing, and in the second half, the men from Hartford played tremendously spirited soccer, and showed their overconfident opponents that there was indeed a fine soccer team lurking beneath the torpor that had too frequently plagued this squad.

The men in blue came out crashing in the second half, winning balls in midfield, and taking it to the Cardinals in the air. The backbone of Kevin Maloney and Paul Pieszak, Steve Sladé and Connor Seabrook kept their opponents at bay, while goalie Tom Adil made the stops that were

necessary. In midfield, Larry Hallett, Bill Einstein, Jake Shepard, William Bullard and Bill Miller took it to the baffled Cardinals. Despite the loss of Ken Savino, the front line of Carl Schiessl, Peyton Fleming, Joe Capasso and Danny Kahn played its best game of the season.

To this lineup was added Jamie Brown, Michael Sinsheimer, Paul Sperry and Peter Gutermann, who were tough at midfield and on the forward line. Defender Tom Chase did his part, while second goalie Andy Fox cheered wildly from the sidelines. And David Schwab, a senior starting his first game but who was injured in the first half, is not to be forgotten.

This group of men that had worked hard without much reward finally got a tie when Carl Schiessl, who destroyed his man in the second half, hit a low drive which the goalie couldn't contain.

The tide continued to flow for the Bantams, until, suddenly, the type of play that wins ball games resulted. Danny Kahn, hustling after a loose ball that developed on a broken Cardinal pass to the goalie, somehow lofted a strange shot over the drawn-out keeper. The ball rolled gently toward the inside of the post, hit it, and dribbled just over the goal line, as Wesleyan players stared with inimitable pain and shock. The entire Trinity

Cont. on P. 15



How Sweet It Is! photo by Randy Pearsall

Bill Bullard embraces Jake Sheppard [32] as the gun sounds on Trinity's 2-1 upset of Wesleyan.

Fired-Up Bantams Crush Cardinals 43-10

Cont. from P. 1

The Bantam seniors had never seen a gridiron victory over Wesleyan. After being edged 14-11 in a close one their freshman year, the Cardinals proceeded to embarrass the Hilltoppers to the tune of 44-0 in '76 and 43-12 last year in Hartford. It's memories like those that make for serious incentive.

But they'll remember this game. So will everyone who saw it. For Wesleyan they'll be the kind of memories that will make them a little harder and much tougher next fall. For Trinity they will be fond, fun, frenetic, rowdy, and raucous memories.

Memories of Mike Foye, whose poise and determination guided the Bantams to their overwhelming triumph. Foye, who called a

spectacular game, mixing up his passes with a ground game that tore through the Cardinal defenders. Mike Foye, who tossed three touchdown passes, upping his total on the season to 17, tying a 23 year old Trinity mark.

Memories of John Flynn, the Captain, whose inspired leadership kept spirits high and the momentum going. Flynn, who cruised all over the field for 143 yards and a pair of touchdowns. John Flynn, who when the game was over, said it all belonged to the Bantam defense.

And what a defense it was. Five interceptions, three fumble recoveries, holding the Wesleyan attack to only twelve first downs (and only two in the first half), and basically dominating and con-

trolling the tempo of the game. Papa, the Cardinal QB, was limited to only 79 yards in the air, completing only 7 of 20 passing attempts. Wesleyan's much vaunted ground attack was limited to just 115 yards. All-time leader Latessa had 80, and the great Robinson found himself with a meagre 48, though he did manage a late score.

They'll remember that defense, all right. Floyd Monroe, Joe Delano, Bob Almquist, Mike Tucci, and Steve Woods all plucking Papa passes from the sky like peaches from a tree. Joey D., who combined his aerial pilfering with an alertly purloined fumble. Delano again, who along with Barry Dorfman and John Rowland, playing the game of their lives, time and again sabotaged the Wesleyan backfield with bone-crushing tackles. And Silvestri, Grant, Myers, McGowan, Mather—they'll all be remembered for this one.

Memories of Pat McNamara, who jarred his already injured groin while diving into the end zone for a second quarter touchdown, and played the remainder of the game limping severely. McNamara, who although hurt and double-covered all day came up with some key receptions. Pat McNamara, who scored his second touchdown and Trinity's last of the game with 8:47 remaining in the contest, to extend his already record-making heroics.

Memories of the veterans: Billy McCandless, the team's scoring leader as a record-tying place-kicker in '76, suffering through the worst season of his Trinity career, who split the uprights on a 38 yard field goal for his first such score all year. "It made it all worthwhile," he said.

Memories of the youngsters: Rob Reading, who scored Trinity's first touchdown on a 21 yard pass from Foye, and opened the

floodgates, and sophomore Gary Palmer, who piloted the team most admirably during the waning moments of a locked-up game.

Memories of the game itself. It was pretty close there for a while, until Trinity started to turn on the power. Wesleyan actually scored first, a Papa field goal, and it looked as if the Bantams were going to have to fight for this one.

Well, they did have to fight, but not for the win as much as for the sweetness of the triumph. With the game just eleven minutes old, Foye connected with Reading on fourth down for 21 yards and the score. This snapped the Cardinals' consecutive first quarter shutout streak, and when John Flynn blasted in from the 12 to score barely a minute later to put Trinity up 14-3, the camel's back was broken.

Halfway through the second quarter Trin tried a little wrinkle in the game plan, and it worked. Foye faked right, slipped the ball to Flynnie going left, and the Captain sent the ball sailing forward 21 yards to Rob Reading. It wasn't a pass, although it will go down in the official statistics as one. Controversy raged in the press box as to whether it resembled a shot being put or a hammer being thrown. But it got there. And shortly thereafter Foye sent a delicate 12-yard spiral just ahead of a diving Pat McNamara to put the Bantams up 21-3, and so it stood at the half.

The second half was totally under Trinity control. The Trin running game was especially sharp. Flynn went dashing around ends and plowing through the middle for long gains, and he scored again from 14 yards out halfway into quarter three.

Shortly thereafter Bill McCandless had his moment of

glory. With 38 yards to go the Bantam drive had stalled, so yesterday's hero became for a brief moment, today's, and he placed it perfectly. Score at this time. 30-3, guess who?

The Cardinals actually mounted a drive early in quarter four and Robinson managed a score. Time was now on the side of the men from Hartford.

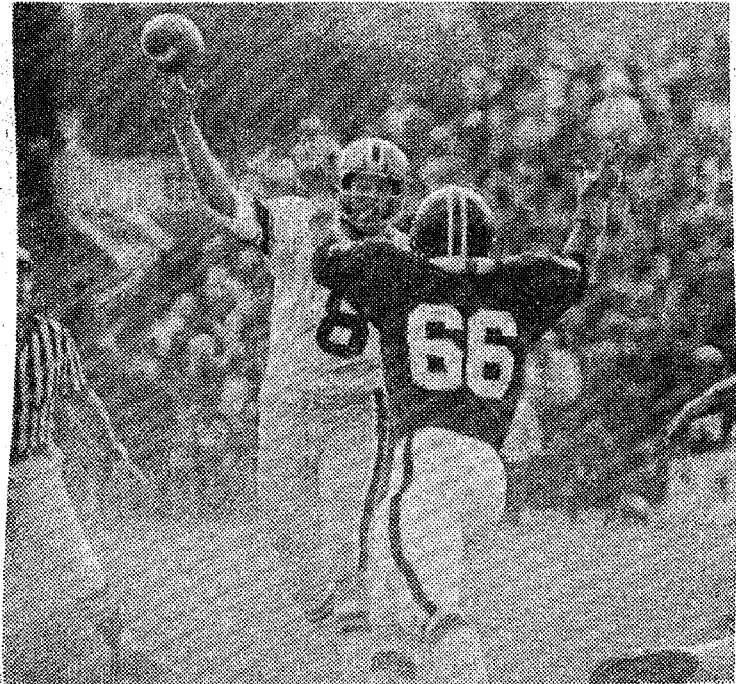
Then it was Paul Votze's turn. Though hampered with a painful leg injury, the tough little senior went galloping off on a 35 yard jaunt that somehow finished up in the end zone for Trin touchdown number five. That little excursion put Nicky over the 90-yard mark for the game.

To ice the cake, Mike Foye sent a picture perfect pass to a hurt Pat McNamara, and the peerless one hauled in for the Bantams' final tally.

As the clock wound down, Gary Palmer took over the Trinity attack, and sent a lovely 20 yard toss to Sean Souney in an attempt to start another drive. Then time ran out. The game belonged overwhelmingly to Trinity, 43-10: how sweet it all was!

The crowd went wild! Down came the goalposts. A cheering throng, armed with plastic trumpets, kazoos, and brandishing a sign saying "McNamara's Band # 12" came rollicking down the sidelines. There were tears in some eyes, and big, wide smiles on Trinity faces. The fans were incredible. Over 2,000 attended for Trinity, and whether or not they outnumbered the Wesleyan contingent, they certainly outshouted and out-cheered them.

Some folks said that this year's Bantam football team would be lucky if they reached the .500 mark. I was one of them. Now the 7-1 Bantams are number one in New England. I gladly eat my words.



Another Record

photo by Amy Polayes

Mike Foye wings another touchdown skyward, his first of three, which tied the Trinity record for touchdown passes in a season at 17.